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L4	0	L1 and ((analy\$7 or calculat\$3 or determin\$3) with replic\$9 with partition)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2004/12/16 13:37
L5	3	L1 and (replic\$9 with partition)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2004/12/16 13:37
S1	1	"20030004973"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2004/02/06 11:17
S2	6	"5511190".pn. or "5675786".pn. or "5970495".pn. or "6049861".pn. or "6092085".pn. or "6128611".pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2004/09/29 19:17
S3	7	((database or record\$2 or file\$2) with random with sampling).ab. and (@ad<"20010702")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2003/07/26 15:07
S4	129	((database or record\$2 or file\$2) with random with sampling) and (@ad<"20010702")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2004/01/15 08:30
S5	24	((random with sampling) same (replicat\$3 or reproduc\$3 or (re adj produc\$3)) same (database or file\$2 or record\$2)) and (@ad<"20010702")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2004/09/30 09:29
S6	60	((("5511190".pn. or "5675786".pn. or "5970495".pn. or "6049861".pn. or "6092085".pn. or "6128611".pn.) or ((random with sampling with (database or file\$2 or record\$2)) and (replicat\$3 or reproduc\$3 or (re adj produc\$3))) or (random with sampling with (database or file\$2 or record\$2)) or ((replicat\$3 or reproduc\$3 or (re adj produc\$3)) and (random with sampling))) and (@ad<"20010702") and "707"/\$.ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2003/07/12 13:51

S7	79	((random with sampling) same (database or file\$2 or record\$2)) and (replicat\$3 or reproduc\$3 or regenerat\$3 or (re adj produc\$3) or (re adj generat\$3)) and (@ad<"20010702")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2003/07/12 17:39
S8	7	((random with sampling) same (database or file\$2 or record\$2)) and (replicat\$3 or reproduc\$3 or regenerat\$3 or (re adj produc\$3) or (re adj generat\$3)) and (@ad<"20010702") and "707"/\$. ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2003/07/12 18:22
S9	27	(random with sampling) and (database with partition\$3) and (@ad<"20010702")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2003/07/12 20:07
S10	2	("5511190".pn. or "5675786".pn. or "5970495".pn. or "6049861".pn. or "6092085".pn. or "6128611".pn.) and (random with sampl\$3)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2003/07/12 18:56
S11	7	((replicat\$3 or copy\$3 or reproduc\$3 or regenerat\$3 or (re adj produc\$3) or (re adj generat\$3)) with (part\$3 or selectiv\$5) with database).ab. and (replicat\$3 with database) and (@ad<"20010702") and "707"/\$. ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2003/08/09 13:19
S12	66	(random\$3 with sampl\$5) and ((replicat\$3 or reproduc\$3 or (re adj produc\$3) or cop\$5) with database) and (@ad<"20010702")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2003/07/26 20:59
S13	25	((analy\$5 or comput\$3 or calculat\$3 or determin\$3 or report\$3) with partition\$3 with size) and (random\$3 with sampl\$5) and (@ad<"20010702")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2003/08/09 13:18
S14	44	((replicat\$3 or copy\$3 or reproduc\$3 or regenerat\$3 or (re adj produc\$3) or (re adj generat\$3)) with partition with database) and (@ad<"20010702")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2003/08/09 13:53
S15	29	(random with sampling) and (database with (replicat\$5 or cop\$5 or partition\$3)) and (@ad<"20010702") and "707"/\$. ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2003/08/10 15:59
S16	1	"5179699".pn. and (partition with boundar\$5)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2003/08/10 18:07

S17	403	(random with sampl\$3 with (database\$2 or table\$2)) and (@ad<"20010702")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2004/01/15 08:33
S18	40	(random with sampl\$3 with ((build adj in) or (built adj in) or integrat\$5 or includ\$3 or "have" or "has" or "having") with (database\$2 or table\$2)) and (@ad<"20010702")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2004/09/29 18:02
S19	5	((random near2 sampl\$3) same (database\$2 near3 manag\$9)) and (@ad<"20010702")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2004/02/06 10:02
S20	82	(random near2 sampl\$3) and ((database or data) with mining) and (@ad<"20010702")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2004/02/06 10:27
S21	2	((random near2 sampl\$3) with (integrat\$3 or part or ((build or built) adj in)) with database) and (@ad<"20010702")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2004/02/06 11:04
S22	410	(sampling with database) and (@ad<"20010702")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2004/02/06 11:06
S23	57	(sampling same (database near3 manag\$9)) and (@ad<"20010702")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2004/02/06 11:07
S24	10	(sampling same (database near3 manag\$9) same partition\$3) and (@ad<"20010702")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2004/02/06 11:07
S25	1	"5710915".pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2004/02/06 11:15
S26	1	"6253300".pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2004/02/06 11:18
S27	1	"5950185".pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2004/02/06 12:13
S28	1	"20030004944"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2004/09/29 16:11
S29	0	(random with sampl\$3 with ((build adj in) or (built adj in) or integrat\$5 or includ\$3 or "have" or "has" or "having") with database\$2 with management) and (@ad<"20010702")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2004/09/29 18:41

S30	11	(random with sampl\$3 with ((build adj in) or (built adj in) or integrat\$5 or includ\$3 or "have" or "has" or "having") with database\$2) and (@ad<"20010702")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2004/09/29 18:03
S31	21	(sampling with ((build adj in) or (built adj in) or integrat\$5 or includ\$3 or incorporat\$3 or "have" or "has" or "having") with database\$2) and (@ad<"20010702") and "707"/\$. ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2004/09/29 18:58
S32	0	((((build adj in) or (built adj in) or integrat\$5 or includ\$3 or incorporat\$3) with database\$2 with (management or system) with (less or few\$5) with ((function near2 call) or (input near3 output) or "i/o" or "I/O")) and (@ad<"20010702")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2004/09/29 19:01
S33	11	"5511190".pn. or "5675786".pn. or "5970495".pn. or "6049861".pn. or "6092085".pn. or "6128611".pn. or "5179699".pn. or "5675786".pn. or "6185559".pn. or "5710915".pn. or "6253300".pn. or "6542886".pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2004/09/29 19:19
S34	2	(random with sampling) and ((determin\$3 or anal\$9) with database with partition) and (@ad<"20010702")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2004/09/30 09:46
S35	16	(random with sampling) and ((replicat\$5 or copy\$3) with database) and (@ad<"20010702")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2004/09/30 10:15
S36	3	(random with sampling) and ((determin\$3 or anal\$9) with database with (partition or size)) and (replicat\$3 or copy\$3) and (@ad<"20010702")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2004/09/30 09:47
S37	13	(random with sampling) and ((determin\$3 or anal\$9) with database with (partition or size or boundar\$7)) and (@ad<"20010702")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2004/09/30 09:59
S38	37	(random with sampling) and ((determin\$3 or anal\$9) with (database or table) with (partition or size or boundar\$7)) and (@ad<"20010702")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2004/09/30 10:31

S39	24	((random with sampling) and ((determin\$3 or anal\$9) with (database or table) with (partition or size or boundar\$7)) and (@ad<"20010702")) not ((random with sampling) and ((determin\$3 or anal\$9) with database with (partition or size or boundar\$7)) and (@ad<"20010702"))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2004/09/30 10:00
S40	5	(random with sampling) and ((determin\$3 or anal\$9) with (database or table) with (partition or size or boundar\$7)) and ((replicat\$3 or copy\$5 or mov\$5) with (database or table)) and (@ad<"20010702")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2004/09/30 10:16
S41	7	((determin\$3 or anal\$9) with database with partition) and (replicat\$3 with database) and (@ad<"20010702")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2004/09/30 10:03
S42	2	"6564221".pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2004/09/30 10:11
S43	14	(random with sampling) and ((determin\$3 or anal\$9) with (database or table) with (partition or size or boundar\$7)) and (distribut\$3 with (database or table)) and (@ad<"20010702")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2004/09/30 10:16
S44	94	(random with sampling) and ((replicat\$5 or copy\$3 or distribut\$3) with database) and (@ad<"20010702")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2004/09/30 10:31
S45	12	((replicat\$3 or copy\$5) with database).ab. and ((determin\$3 or anal\$9) with (database or table) with (partition or size or boundar\$7)) and (@ad<"20010702")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2004/09/30 10:34
S46	93	(replicat\$3 with database).ab. and (@ad<"20010702")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2004/09/30 10:34
S47	76	(replicat\$3 with database).ab. and (@ad<"20010702") and "707"/\$. ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2004/09/30 10:36
S48	2	(replicat\$3 with database).ab. and (sampling) and (@ad<"20010702")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2004/09/30 10:51

S49	44	((replicate or replicating) with database) and (sampling) and (@ad<"20010702")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2004/09/30 11:45
S50	19	((replicate or replicating) with database).ab. and (@ad<"20010702")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2004/09/30 11:12
S51	231	((replicate or replicating) with database) and "707"/\$.ccls. and (@ad<"20010702")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2004/09/30 11:50
S52	12	((replicate or replicating) with database) same ((size or partition or boundar\$5) with database)) and "707"/\$.ccls. and (@ad<"20010702")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2004/09/30 11:51



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Theriault, M.; Seguin, A.-M.; Aube, Y.; Villeneuve, P.Y.;

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2 Evaluation of sampling for data mining of association rules

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4 SUPRA: a sampling-query optimization method for large-scale OLAP

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7 **Maintenance of materialized views of sampling queries**

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10 **Expand training set for face detection by GA re-sampling**

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11 **Land use mapping and monitoring in the Netherlands using remote sensing data**

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12 **A secure database for human specimen repositories**
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13 **Density control through random sampling: an architectural perspective**
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15 **Random sampling of and a scheme for reporting of malfunctions in electricity meters in Sweden**
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1 **Generating models of mental retardation from data with machine learning**
Mani, S.; McDermott, S.W.; Pazzani, M.J.;
Knowledge and Data Engineering Exchange Workshop, 1997. Proceedings , 4 Nov. 1997
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Relevance scale ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐1 [Advanced tutorials: Software for uniform random number generation: distinguishing the good and the bad](#)

Pierre L'Ecuyer

December 2001 **Proceedings of the 33rd conference on Winter simulation**Full text available: [pdf\(175.96 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

The requirements, design principles, and statistical testing approaches of uniform random number generators for simulation are briefly surveyed. An object-oriented random number package where random number streams can be created at will, and with convenient tools for manipulating the streams, is presented. A version of this package is now implemented in the *Arena* and *AutoMod* simulation tools. We also test some random number generators available in popular software environments such ...

2 [Implementing a random number package with splitting facilities](#)

Pierre L'Ecuyer, Serge Côté

March 1991 **ACM Transactions on Mathematical Software (TOMS)**, Volume 17 Issue 1Full text available: [pdf\(794.01 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#), [review](#)

A portable set of software tools is described for uniform random variates generation. It provides for multiple generators running simultaneously, and each generator has its sequence of numbers partitioned into many long (disjoint) substreams. Simple procedure calls allow the user to make any generator "jump" ahead to the beginning of its next substream, back to the beginning of its current substream, or back to the beginning of its first substream.... Implementation issue ...

Keywords: combined generators, disjoint streams, portability, repeatability3 [On the Deng-Lin random number generators and related methods](#)

Pierre L'ecuyer, Renée Touzin

January 2004 **Statistics and Computing**, Volume 14 Issue 1Full text available: [Publisher Site](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [index terms](#)

We study the structure and point out weaknesses of recently proposed random number generators based on special types of linear recurrences with small coefficients, which allow fast implementations. Our theoretical analysis is complemented by the results of simple empirical statistical tests that the generators fail decisively. Directions for improvement and alternative generators are also pointed out.

Keywords: efficient generator, lattice structure, multiple recursive generator (MRG), statistical test of randomness

4 OCB: A block-cipher mode of operation for efficient authenticated encryption

Phillip Rogaway, Mihir Bellare, John Black

August 2003 **ACM Transactions on Information and System Security (TISSEC)**, Volume 6 Issue 3

Full text available:  pdf(568.74 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)


We describe a parallelizable block-cipher mode of operation that simultaneously provides privacy and authenticity. OCB encrypts-and-authenticates a nonempty string M ∈ $\{0, 1\}^*$ using $\lceil M \rceil / n + 2$ block-cipher invocations, where n is the block length of the underlying block cipher. Additional overhead is small. OCB refines a scheme, IAPM, suggested by Charanjit Jutla. Desirable properties of OCB include the ability to encrypt a bi ...

Keywords: AES, authenticity, block-cipher usage, cryptography, encryption, integrity, modes of operation, provable security, standards

5 Modelling the Internet: On characterizing affinity and its impact on network performance

Gabriel Lucas, Abhishek Ghose, John Chuang

August 2003 **Proceedings of the ACM SIGCOMM workshop on Models, methods and tools for reproducible network research**

Full text available:  pdf(236.10 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)

An important component of simulation-based network research is the selection of nodes to a member group, such as receivers in a multicast group or web clients in a content delivery network. In a seminal paper, Philips *et al.* introduce an algorithm for generating member groups with different degrees of affinity (clusteredness) and show that affinity can have a significant effect on multicast efficiency. Subsequent studies applying this algorithm have all used the algorithm's input paramete ...

6 Storage: Deconstructing storage arrays

Timothy E. Denehy, John Bent, Florentina I. Popovici, Andrea C. Arpaci-Dusseau, Remzi H. Arpaci-Dusseau

October 2004 **Proceedings of the 11th international conference on Architectural support for programming languages and operating systems**

Full text available:  pdf(1.74 MB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

We introduce Shear, a user-level software tool that characterizes RAID storage arrays. Shear employs a set of controlled algorithms combined with statistical techniques to automatically determine the important properties of a RAID system, including the number of disks, chunk size, level of redundancy, and layout scheme. We illustrate the correctness of Shear by running it upon numerous simulated configurations, and then verify its real-world applicability by running Shear on both software-based ...

Keywords: RAID, storage

7 Marginally specific alternatives to normal ARMA processes

Lee S. Dewald, Peter A. W. Lewis, Ed McKenzie

December 1987 **Proceedings of the 19th conference on Winter simulation**

Full text available:  pdf(261.14 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

In many practical cases in time series analysis, marginal distributions in stationary

situations are not Gaussian. It is therefore necessary to be able to generate and analyze non-Gaussian time series. Several non-Gaussian time series models are discussed in this paper. The marginal distributions are Laplace or I-Laplace distributions, and the correlation structure of the processes mimics that of the standard additive, linear, constant coefficient ARMA(p,q) models.

8 Analysis methodology I: A new class of linear feedback shift register generators

Pierre L'Ecuyer, Francois Panneton

December 2000 **Proceedings of the 32nd conference on Winter simulation**

Full text available:  pdf(77.30 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)

An efficient implementation of linear feedback shift register sequences with a given characteristic polynomial is obtained by a new method. It involves a polynomial linear congruential generator over the finite field with two elements. We obtain maximal equidistribution by constructing a suitable output mapping. Local randomness could be improved by combining the generator's output with that of some other (e.g., nonlinear and efficient) generator.

9 Guest introduction

Pierre L'Ecuyer

October 2003 **ACM Transactions on Modeling and Computer Simulation (TOMACS)**,
Volume 13 Issue 4

Full text available:  pdf(46.47 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [index terms](#)

10 Input process models

P. A. Jacobs, P. A. W. Lewis, E. McKenzie

December 1983 **Proceedings of the 15th conference on Winter Simulation - Volume 2**

Full text available:  pdf(124.75 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Time series models for positive-valued and discrete-valued input processes are discussed, with the emphasis on the simulation problems which arise in generating time series from these models.

11 Analysis methodology: Simulation input analysis: difficulties in simulating queues with Pareto service

Donald Gross, John F. Shortle, Martin J. Fischer, Denise M. B. Masi

December 2002 **Proceedings of the 34th conference on Winter simulation: exploring new frontiers**

Full text available:  pdf(204.92 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)

M/G/1 queues, where G is a heavy-tailed distribution, have applications in Internet modeling and modeling for insurance claim risk. The Pareto distribution is a special heavy-tailed distribution called a power-tailed distribution, and has been found to serve as adequate models for many of these situations. However, to get the waiting time distribution, one must resort to numerical methods, e.g., simulation. Many difficulties arise in simulating queues with Pareto service and we investigate wh ...

12 Provably fast integer factoring with quasi-uniform small quadratic residues

B. Vallée

February 1989 **Proceedings of the twenty-first annual ACM symposium on Theory of computing**

Full text available:  pdf(873.23 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Finding small quadratic residues modulo n , when n is a large composite number of unknown factorisation is almost certainly a computationally hard problem. This problem arises in a natural way when factoring n by the use of congruences of squares. We construct here a polynomial-time algorithm based on the use of lattices, which finds in a near uniform way

quadratic residues mod n that are smaller than $O(n^{2/3})$. In this way, we derive a class of integer factorisation ...

13 A Taxonomy of Global Optimization Methods Based on Response Surfaces

Donald R. Jones

December 2001 **Journal of Global Optimization**, Volume 21 Issue 4

Full text available:  [Publisher Site](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#)

This paper presents a taxonomy of existing approaches for using response surfaces for global optimization. Each method is illustrated with a simple numerical example that brings out its advantages and disadvantages. The central theme is that methods that seem quite reasonable often have non-obvious failure modes. Understanding these failure modes is essential for the development of practical algorithms that fulfill the intuitive promise of the response surface approach.

Keywords: global optimization, kriging, response surface, splines

14 Detection of Cheaters in Vector Space Secret Sharing Schemes

Carles Padro, Germán Sáez, Jorge Luis Villar

January 1999 **Designs, Codes and Cryptography**, Volume 16 Issue 1

Full text available:  [Publisher Site](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

A perfect secret sharing scheme is a method of distributing shares of a secret among a set P of participants in such a way that only qualified subsets of P can reconstruct the secret from their shares and non-qualified subsets have absolutely no information on the value of the secret. In a secret sharing scheme, some participants could lie about the value of their shares in order to obtain some illicit ...

Keywords: detection of cheaters, information rate, secret sharing schemes, unconditionally security in secret sharing

15 Bayesian Sampling and Ensemble Learning in Generative Topographic Mapping

Akio Utsugi

December 2000 **Neural Processing Letters**, Volume 12 Issue 3

Full text available:  [Publisher Site](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Generative topographic mapping (GTM) is a statistical model to extract a hidden smooth manifold from data, like the self-organizing map (SOM). Although a deterministic search algorithm for the hyperparameters regulating the smoothness of the manifold has been proposed previously, it is based on approximations that are valid only on abundant data. Thus, it often fails to obtain suitable estimates on small data. In this paper, to improve the hyperparameter search in GTM, we construct a Gibbs sa ...

Keywords: Gibbs sampler, Laplace method, Markov chain Monte Carlo, elastic net, evidence, hyperparameter search, self-organizing map, variational free energy

16 Performance evaluation of multiple time scale TCP under self-similar traffic conditions

Kihong Park, Tsunyi Tuan

April 2000 **ACM Transactions on Modeling and Computer Simulation (TOMACS)**, Volume 10 Issue 2

Full text available:  [pdf\(264.71 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Measurements of network traffic have shown that self-similarity is a ubiquitous

phenomenon spanning across diverse network environments. In previous work, we have explored the feasibility of exploiting long-range correlation structure in self-similar traffic for congestion control. We have advanced the framework of multiple time scale congestion control and shown its effectiveness at enhancing performance for rate-based feedback control. In this article, we extend the multiple time scale co ...

Keywords: TCP, congestion control, multiple time scale, network protocols, performance evaluation, self-similar traffic, simulation

17 Heterogeneous Beliefs, Risk and Learning in a Simple Asset Pricing Model ☐

Carl Chiarella, Xue-Zhong He

February 2002 **Computational Economics**, Volume 19 Issue 1

Full text available:  [Publisher Site](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Trade among individuals occurs either because tastes (risk aversion) differ, endowments differ, or beliefs differ. Utilising the concept of 'adaptively rational equilibrium' and a recent framework of Brock and Hommes [6, 7] this paper incorporates risk and learning schemes into a simple discounted present value asset price model with heterogeneous beliefs. Agents have different risk aversion coefficients and adapt their beliefs (about future returns) over time by choosing from different predi ...

Keywords: asset pricing, bifurcation, heterogeneous beliefs, risk

18 Artificial intelligence approaches to software engineering: Using genetic algorithms and coupling measures to devise optimal integration test orders ☐

Lionel C. Briand, Jie Feng, Yvan Labiche

July 2002 **Proceedings of the 14th international conference on Software engineering and knowledge engineering**

Full text available:  pdf(94.62 KB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)

We present here an improved strategy to devise optimal integration test orders in object-oriented systems. Our goal is to minimize the complexity of stubbing during integration testing as this has been shown to be a major source of expenditure. Our strategy to do so is based on the combined use of inter-class coupling measurement and genetic algorithms. The former is used to assess the complexity of stubs and the latter is used to minimize complex cost functions based on coupling measurement. Us ...

Keywords: genetic algorithms, integration order, integration testing, object-oriented software engineering

19 LANDMARC: indoor location sensing using active RFID ☐

Lionel M. Ni, Yunhao Liu, Yiu Cho Lau, Abhishek P. Patil

November 2004 **Wireless Networks**, Volume 10 Issue 6

Full text available:  pdf(472.08 KB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Growing convergence among mobile computing devices and embedded technology sparks the development and deployment of "context-aware" applications, where location is the most essential context. In this paper we present LANDMARC, a location sensing prototype system that uses Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) technology for locating objects inside buildings. The major advantage of LANDMARC is that it improves the overall accuracy of locating objects by utilizing the concept of reference tags. ...

Keywords: RFID, location-aware computing, sensing network, signal strength, wireless communication

20 Algorithm 827: irbleigs: A MATLAB program for computing a few eigenpairs of a large sparse Hermitian matrix

J. Baglama, D. Calvetti, L. Reichel

September 2003 **ACM Transactions on Mathematical Software (TOMS)**, Volume 29 Issue 3Full text available:  pdf (119.50 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

irbleigs is a MATLAB program for computing a few eigenvalues and associated eigenvectors of a sparse Hermitian matrix of large order n . The matrix is accessed only through the evaluation of matrix-vector products. Working space of only a few n -vectors is required. The program implements a restarted block-Lanczos method. Judicious choices of acceleration polynomials make it possible to compute approximations of a few of the largest eigenvalues, a few of the smallest eigenvalues, or ...

Keywords: Block Lanczos method, eigenvalue computation, generalized eigenproblem, polynomial acceleration, singular values

Results 1 - 20 of 200

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... However **partition** sampling provides more advantages with similar ... Figure (2) presents results on a real **database**. ... We use Latent Semantic **Analysis**, as described ...

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Auditing catalogue quality by random sampling - Commentary on the ...

... are susceptible to a mathematical **analysis**, and divide ... It is sometimes convenient to **partition** the population into ... of all records in the **database** rather than ...

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Antisampling for estimation: an overview

... can be done where we **partition** a population ... of the **database** is captured in the **database** abstract ... administrative issues in both statistical **analysis** and **database** ...

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[PDF] **Random Sampling from Databases – A Survey**

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... retrieve a sample of records from a **database** query for ... Stratified random sample: **partition** the population (eg by sex) than take SRS of ... **Analysis** difficult ...

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... Software Stability concepts will **partition** the Sampling term into EBTs ... 2: CRC Cards representation of the Sampling **Analysis** Pattern ... of Data in **Database** Systems. ...

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... require substantial changes to the **database** engine ... Stratified random sample: **partition** the population ... a random element in reservoir • **Analysis**: – The main ...

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... As with histograms, wavelets require substantial changes to the **database** engine.

8. ... Stratified random sample: **partition** the population (eg by sex) than ... **Analysis**: ...

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... Sampling may not reduce **database** I/Os (page at a time ... Clustering **analysis** (see sections before ... distinct values at the most significant digit, **partition** the range ...

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Obligatory

... Matrices, Elementary Matrices, Invertibility, **Partition** of Matrices ... 383, Applied Numerical **Analysis**, 3 - 0 ... Description **Database** and its Specifications; **Database** ...

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... **Partition** data set into clusters, and one can store cluster representation ... Cluster **Analysis**. ... each class (or subpopulation of interest) in the overall **database**. ...

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... œdiscriminant **analysis**: linear separation ... **Database** methods: ... of gaussians, ...) œ go bump-hunting œ compute $P(X_i | \text{Cluster } j)$ • **Partition**-based: œ ...

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... so far, in particular in terms of **database** oper- ations ... the level-wise method and the **Partition** algorithm below ... KMR+94, TKR+95], and a theoretical **analysis** of an ...

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... Weyuker , Bingchiang Jeng, Analyzing **Partition** Testing Strategies ... Conference on Information Systems **Analysis** and Synthesis ... on Principles of **database** systems, p ...

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... New applications of **random sampling** in computational geometry ... Primary Classification: F. Theory of Computation F.2 **ANALYSIS** OF ALGORITHMS AND PROBLEM COMPLEXITY ...

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... of taxa) to **partition** genes with ... we extrapolated our **database**-restricted sampling ... mainingtaxa.Bystratifyingthesampling,wefocusedthe **analysis** towards inferring ...

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VLDB 1992: 27-40

... 1990) BibTeX [Omi91] Edward Omiecinski: Performance **Analysis** of a ... Hua: Dynamic Load Balancing in Multicomputer **Database** Systems Using **Partition** Tuning. ...

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SSDBM 1981: 88-102

... of the First LBL Workshop on Statistical **Database** Management, Melno ... During this preparatory phase of **analysis** , it is often necessary to **partition** the data ...

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... or non-linear discriminant **analysis** to the ... Packing - Pascal's Triangle **Partition** ,
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... described in Section 3.1 without qualitative **analysis**) required 13 ... that of a spectral **partition** of the ... to show that re- placing **random sampling** with ambiguity ...
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... cheap secondary storage. Data **analysis** is hard. ... synopsis. Tables. **Database**. 10. ... 11.
 Histograms. **Partition** attribute value(s) domain into a set of buckets. Issues: ...
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... interest) in the overall **database** Used in ... Binning Histogram **analysis** Cluster **analysis**
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... subpopulation of interest) in the overall **database** Used in conjunction with skewed
 data ... Cluster **analysis** ... Recursively **partition** until stopping criterion met ...
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... and $n = p \times p$. The Linear Discriminant **Analysis** (LDA) [5 ... The entire face **database** is
 divided into two parts ... This **partition** is repeated 10 different times so that ...
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... To apply the theorem in a **database** system using, say ... into two equal parts; for each
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... Granularity? Per **database** – eg sample of entire table. ... J3=2. CS 361A. 13. **Analysis**.
 Number of calls to RANDOM()? ... Chain of h hops ordered $(h+1)$ -**partition** of w
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... re- source requirements, while still allowing statistical **analysis** of aggregate ... Mozilla
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... During the data creation process, from data entry to data **analysis**, a large number
 of decisions have to ... This logical **partition** of **database** development into ...

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Winning Database Configurations: An IBM Informix Database Survey

... This highly skews the regression **analysis** curve. ... **Partition** or fragment tables for performance ... survey showed some interesting results in the **database** design area ...

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... by the Bureau of Economic **Analysis** for inclusion ... Estimates from the small company **partition** were included ... Research and Development Historical **Database** (SIRDHD ...

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... **Partition** into three (equi-depth) bins - Bin 1: 4, 8, 9, 15 ... Combine data from multiple sources into a coherent **database** ... Principal Component **Analysis** ...

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... 3.1 Query Performance and **Analysis** ... set as outer set and the corresponding **partition** join algorithm ... Sort-merge join has been widely used in relational **database**. ...

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... Partitioning method: Construct a **partition** of a **database** D of n objects into a set of k clusters. ... Merge **Partition**. Final Clusters. ... 52. Chapter 8. Cluster **Analysis** ...

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... Spatial Data **Analysis** – create thematic maps in GIS by clustering feature spaces ...

Partitioning method: Construct a **partition** of a **database** ...

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... conjunction with skewed data • Sampling may not reduce **database** I/Os ... Clustering **analysis** ...

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... List the top 100 IP addresses in terms of traffic • Traffic **analysis** –

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S4	7339	PARTITION?(5N) (SIZE? ? OR SIZING OR BOUNDAR??? OR RANGE? ? OR EXTENT? ? OR MAGNITUDE? ?)
S5	2532113	SAMPL???
S6	1509046	STATISTIC??
S7	0	S2 AND S3 AND S5 AND S6
S8	0	S2 AND S4 AND S5 AND S6
S9	24	S1 AND S3:S4 AND S5 AND S6
S10	23	RD (unique items)
S11	19	S10 NOT PY=2002:2003
S12	184	S1 AND S3:S4 AND S5:S6
S13	31	S2 AND S3
S14	5	S2 AND S4
S15	32	S13:S14
S16	25	RD (unique items)
S17	44	S4(10N)S6
S18	926	S4(5N) (DETERMIN? OR ESTIMAT??? OR ANALYZ? OR ANALYS? OR AS- SESS? OR CALCULAT? OR ASCERTAIN? OR COMPUTE OR COMPUTES OR CO- MPUTED OR COMPUTING OR GAUG? OR EVALUAT? OR FIGURED OR FIGURI- NG OR MEASUR? OR DEFIN?)
S19	149	S5:S6 AND S18
S20	3	S1 AND S19
S21	3	RD (unique items)

S22	10	S18(15N)S6
S23	9	RD (unique items)
S24	12	S21 OR S23
S25	26	S18 AND S1
S26	22	RD (unique items)
S27	22	S21 OR S26
S28	23	S18(15N)S5
S29	18	RD (unique items)

11/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
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01808815 ORDER NO: AADAA-I9938128

Novel computational methods for drug design and discovery: Recursive partitioning analysis of pharmaceutical database , automated pharmacophore identification, and fast free-energy calculations

Author: Chen, Xin

Degree: Ph.D.

Year: 1999

Corporate Source/Institution: The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (0153)

Adviser: Alexander Tropsha

Source: VOLUME 60/07-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 3291. 147 PAGES

Descriptors: CHEMISTRY, PHARMACEUTICAL ; HEALTH SCIENCES, PHARMACOLOGY

Descriptor Codes: 0491; 0419

ISBN: 0-599-39424-2

This dissertation is composed of three parts. Each of them describes a new computational method specifically developed for assisting the rational drug design and discovery, either ligand-based or receptor-based.

Recursive partitioning is a powerful data mining technique and has been successfully applied to large chemical data sets like HTS data sets. however, the previous work was limited to 2D descriptors, while medicinal chemists believe that drug molecules exert their pharmaceutical functions in the three dimensions. So, reported here is my work extending the former recursive partitioning analysis 1 8 to the three dimensions, using 3D “atom” pairs as molecular descriptors. Correct 3D structure-activity relationships were successfully derived from a data set Containing 1,644 monoamine oxidase inhibitors.

Based on the successful 3D recursive partitioning work, a novel computational program, SCAMPI (Statistical Classification of Activities of Molecules for Pharmacophore Identification), is developed for identifying pharmacophores from large chemical data sets. SCAMPI combines recursive partitioning and fast conformational search methods and make them dependent on each other in the pharmacophore identification process, by following the adaptive sampling strategy. The recursive partitioning algorithm implemented in SCAMPI belongs to the class of CHAID algorithms. The conformational search algorithm in SCAMPI is developed based on the “differential distance equation” algorithm. Presently, SCAMPI is able to derive pharmacophores from 1,000–2,000 compounds within one day of computation on a SGI R10000 machine.

For receptor-based drug design, a generalized linear response method is developed for facilitating the hydration and binding free energy calculations. This new method is based on the standard linear response approximation and extends it to the van der Waals contribution term. Compared with other linear response methods for free energy calculations, this method does not contain any new empirical parameters. This method has been tested for hydration and binding free energy calculations and demonstrated to provide the calculated results consistent with the experimental data in the both cases.

11/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
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01423692 ORDER NO: AADAA-I9522079

DATA - BASED MATHEMATICAL MODELING: DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION (NEURAL NETWORKS, HIERARCHICAL ADAPTIVE RANDOM PARTITIONING)

Author: BANAN, MOHMOUD-REZA

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1995

Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN (0090)

Adviser: KEITH D. HJELMSTAD

Source: VOLUME 56/03-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
PAGE 1582. 242 PAGES
Descriptors: ENGINEERING, CIVIL; COMPUTER SCIENCE; STATISTICS ;
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE
Descriptor Codes: 0543; 0984; 0463; 0800

This research study presents the mathematical basis for building the MC-HARP data-processing environment. The MC-HARP strategy determines the functional structure and parameters of a mathematical model simultaneously. A Monte Carlo (MC) strategy combined with the concept of Hierarchical Adaptive Random Partitioning (HARP) and fuzzy subdomains determines the multivariate parallel distributed mappings. The constructed mapping can be modeled as a neural network. The HARP algorithm is based on a divide-and-conquer strategy that partitions the input space into measurable connected subdomains and builds a local approximation for the mapping task. Fuzziness promotes continuity of the mapping constructed by HARP and smooths the mismatching of the local approximations in the neighboring subdomains. The Monte Carlo superposition of a sample of random partitions, reduces the localized disturbances among the fuzzy subdomains, controls the global smoothness of the mean average mapping, and improves the generalization of the constructed mapping.

The tree structure of the HARP modules and the independence of both the subdomain approximations and the random partitions enable the MC-HARP environment to quickly converge to a series of equally plausible solutions without user interaction. The MC-HARP environment enjoys a large-scale granularity produced by the Monte Carlo parallelism and the geometric parallelism achieved by partitioning the input space. Therefore this environment can exhibit good performance on parallel computers for large and complex scientific databases.

The developed MC-HARP philosophy for building data - based approximate mappings leads to a novel model selection criterion and an original framework for classifying data-fitting problems. The MC-HARP environment not only can build approximate multivariate mappings with self-organization capability, noise and fault tolerance, adaptivity, generalization, highly plastic and stable learning characteristics with respect to the addition of new data points, and parallel structure but also can answer fundamental questions in data - based mathematical modeling. These questions include: (1) What is the confidence level for each predicted output of the constructed model? (2) What is the approximation confidence measure for the constructed model? (3) How does the functional complexity of the actual multivariate mapping change over the input space? (4) What is the suitable structural complexity for a data - based model using noisy data? (5) What is the level of noise in the data? (6) Is the amount of training data adequate? If not, which regions of the input space need more data? (7) Is the selected parametric model suitable? (8) What is the conditioning of a data-fitting problem? (9) Is data - based mathematical modeling promising for the given task?

The developed MC-HARP environment can support the diverse needs of the scientific and engineering community. It has the versatility to develop and verify parametric and nonparametric mathematical models and also global and local approximate mappings. Furthermore, It establishes an environment for unifying existing mathematical modeling techniques in statistics , approximation theory, information theory, system identification, and neural networks.

11/5/8 (Item 8 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
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696585 ORDER NO: AAD80-22369
FUZZY CLUSTERING IN A PARTITIONED KARHUNEN-LOEVE TRANSFORM
DOMAIN-APPLICATION TO CHARACTERIZATION OF MULTIPLE-DIAGNOSIS VCG'S
Author: ZIED, ALI MOHAMED
Degree: PH.D.
Year: 1980
Corporate Source/Institution: THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY (0168)
Source: VOLUME 41/04-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

Statistical pattern recognition techniques may be applied to cardiograms for automated diagnosis. The three vectorcardiographic signals in the Frank-orthogonal-lead system are expressed as truncated Karhunen-Loeve expansion in terms of a set of time-varying orthogonal basis vectors. These vectors are derived from the second-order statistics of the data. In addition to the basic formulation of the algorithm, an elegant proof of its minimizing property is presented.

An ensemble of 670 cardiograms is being used to train the algorithm, and the resulting pattern vectors are clustered in a multidimensional features space. Baseline restoration is first performed on the data using a true third-order spline technique for best $Y(t)$ -estimate of the baseline. Ordinates, Y , in the estimates are directly deducted from the P-Q interval of the waveform. The cardiogram is an ensemble of quasi-stationary processes; this is due to variations in both R-R and P-R intervals. As a feature extractor, the K-L expansion is optimal compared with Fourier-of performed on non-stationary processes. To achieve optimality, the heart is segmented (time partitioned) into two processes, namely the P-wave and QRST segment, and each segment is aligned on its fiducial point. The R-wave fiducial point is detected by searching the magnitude of the vector velocity for maxima. The P-wave fiducials are located via a new multitemplate correlation algorithm.

Two separate K-L expansions are performed on each process. An ensemble-global K-L expansion is performed on the P-processes, to compute the P-basis vectors. Further, the ensemble is partitioned (ensemble-partitioning) into three partitions: (1) Gross-abnormal: This is the partition of gross depolarization abnormalities in the QRS Complex (LBBB, RBBB, etc). (2) All-But-Gross: This is the partition of all other abnormalities. (3) QRS Suppressed: This is the partition of certain repolarization abnormalities and normals (ST, T, etc). A partition-global K-L expansion is then performed on the QRST process in each partition, yielding a set of K-L vectors for each. The underlying concept here is, since the class distribution probabilities are not known a priori, a much more efficient feature extractor would result if the ensemble is partitioned.

In addition, since the K-L expansion is optimal using the least mean square error criteria, and since the PQRST is heavily weighted by the QRS complex (energy wise), and to improve on classification accuracies in the post QRS segment, the waveform is time weighted (or QRS-Suppressed) before computing the partition base functions. This is accomplished by multiplying each time-varying sample of the partition by a weighting function. By suppressing the QRS, the basis vectors best represent repolarization classes.

The approach to the pattern recognition problem is hierarchical: (1) Find a first-cut classification of pattern vectors-using ensemble-global K-L expansion. (2) Pursue a much more accurate diagnosis/classification using partition-global K-L expansion.

To completely formulate the classification problem, the structure of the feature space is studied, using a fuzzy clustering algorithm with supervised seeding and class-dependent fuzziness. The underlying concept here is, since classes in the feature space are overlapping to various degrees, parametrization is best estimated using the fuzzy approach. This is an extremely innovative concept (compared with hard-clustering) in handling the following two problems: (1) It allows for slight misclassification errors on part of the Cardiologist (is the diagnosis 100% certain abnormality or is it 95% and 5% others?) (2) It gives quantitative measure of probabilities of each of a disease state in multiple-diagnosis vectorcardiograms. Probability measures are proportional to some membership function measures.

The clusterer described above is performed on a subset of the data - base that includes relatively nonempty sets of pure classes and one multiple diagnosis class. Members of the multiple diagnosis class are found to be best characterized as being cases with multiple membership functions to the adjacent pure classes, rather than being a class of their own.

11/5/9 (Item 1 from file: 202)
DIALOG(R)File 202:Info. Sci. & Tech. Abs.
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1500988

Sorting of textual data bases : a variety generation approach to distribution sorting.

Author(s): Cooper, David; Dicker, Mary E; Lynch, Michael F
Corporate Source: Postgraduate School of Librarianship and Information Science, Univ. of Sheffield, England
Information Processing and Management vol. 16, no. 1, pages 49-56
Publication Date: 1980
ISSN: 0306-4573
Language: English
Document Type: Journal Article
Record Type: Abstract
Journal Announcement: 1500

A method of sorting large textual data - bases by computer using external storage is proposed. The range of sort-keys in a sample of data to be sorted is divided into a fix set of partitions, which should also give an adequate representation of new data from a similar source. The partitions are composed of ordered key ranges. An incoming data stream is distributed into a series of bins according to the partition in which the key lies, and the bins are then separately sorted, using an internal sort, to give an ordered file. It is shown how the number of disc accesses needed depends on the manner in which the bins become filled, and thus on statistics of the data. Experiments using an inspec data - base give information on which estimates of the efficiency of the method can be based

Classification Codes and Description: 5.01 (File Design, Building, and Updating)

Main Heading: Information Processing and Control

11/5/10 (Item 1 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC
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6471625 INSPEC Abstract Number: C2000-02-1250-059

Title: Evaluating a clustering solution: an application in the tourism market

Author(s): Cardoso, M.G.M.S.; Themido, I.H.; Pires, F.M.
Author Affiliation: Inst. Superior Tecnico, Tech. Univ. Lisbon, Portugal
Journal: Intelligent Data Analysis vol.3, no.6 p.491-510
Publisher: Elsevier,
Publication Date: Dec. 1999 Country of Publication: Netherlands
ISSN: 1088-467X
SICI: 1088-467X(199912)3:6L.491:ECSA;1-1
Material Identity Number: G479-2000-001
U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 1088-467X/99/\$20.00
Document Number: S1088-467X(99)00035-9
Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)
Treatment: Applications (A); Theoretical (T)

Abstract: Discusses the evaluation of a clustering solution. Criteria based on the number of clusters and discrimination and classification processes are used to evaluate the clustering solution. The proposed approach is based on two paradigms: statistics and machine learning. A multi-methodological approach is advocated in the construction of models associating properties with clusters, to provide a wider and richer set of analysis perspectives and better knowledge discovery. Specifically, the construction of classification and discrimination logical models as a complement of quantitative statistical models is particularly useful when most of the available information is of a qualitative nature. Both the classification's global precision and the comprehension added by the discriminant model to the association between variables and clusters are essential to evaluate a clustering solution. Depending on the dimension of

the sample , the descriptive analysis performed can be validated by partitioning the total sample into two or by other procedures of cross-validation. The proposed evaluation approach is applied to a marketing/tourism case study. The clustering solution is built upon a sample of more than 2,500 Portuguese clients of Pousadas Portugal Hotels. The database includes variables related to the evaluation of client stays at the Pousadas and profiles of the surveyed clients on holidays, demographic and psychographic aspects. Measures of association, chi /sup 2/ tests, ANOVA, discriminant analysis, logistic regression and rule induction are applied in evaluating the clustering solution built through a K-means process. (14 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: data mining; hotel industry; learning (artificial intelligence); marketing; pattern classification; pattern clustering; statistical analysis

Identifiers: clustering solution evaluation; tourism; marketing; cluster number; discrimination processes; classification processes; multivariate statistics ; machine learning; multi-methodological approach; analysis perspectives; knowledge discovery; logical models; global precision; variable-cluster association; sample dimension; descriptive analysis; sample partitioning; cross-validation; case study; Portuguese clients; Pousadas Portugal Hotels; client stays; holidays; demographic aspects; psychographic aspects; association measures; chi /sup 2/ tests; ANOVA; discriminant analysis; logistic regression; rule induction; K-means process

Class Codes: C1250 (Pattern recognition); C1290D (Systems theory applications in economics and business); C1140Z (Other topics in statistics); C1230L (Learning in AI)

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11/5/11 (Item 2 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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5090743 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9512-1220-017

Title: A Monte Carlo strategy for data - based mathematical modeling

Author(s): Banan, M.R.; Hjelmstad, K.D.

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Civil Eng., Illinois Univ., Urbana, IL, USA

Journal: Mathematical and Computer Modelling vol.22, no.8 p.73-90

Publication Date: Oct. 1995 Country of Publication: UK

CODEN: MCMOEG ISSN: 0895-7177

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0895-7177/95/\$9.50+0.00

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Theoretical (T)

Abstract: Establishes the mathematical basis for building the MC-HARP data-processing environment. The MC-HARP strategy determines the functional structure and parameters of a mathematical model simultaneously. A Monte Carlo (MC) strategy combined with the concept of Hierarchical Adaptive Random Partitioning (HARP) and fuzzy subdomains determines the multivariate parallel distributed mapping. The HARP algorithm is based on a divide-and-conquer strategy that partitions the input space into measurable connected subdomains and builds a local approximation for the mapping task. Fuzziness promotes continuity of the mapping constructed by HARP and smooths the mismatching of the local approximations in the neighboring subdomains. The Monte Carlo superposition of a sample of random partitions reduces the localized disturbances among the fuzzy subdomains, controls the global smoothness of the mean average mapping, and improves the generalization of the approximation. The authors illustrate the procedure by applying it to a two-dimensional surface fitting problem.

(23 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: approximation theory; divide and conquer methods; fuzzy logic; modelling; Monte Carlo methods; parallel algorithms; set theory; statistical analysis; surface fitting

Identifiers: Monte Carlo strategy; data - based mathematical modeling; MC-HARP data-processing environment; functional structure; mathematical model; hierarchical adaptive random partitioning; fuzzy subdomains; multivariate parallel distributed mapping; divide-and-conquer strategy;

local approximation; mapping task; fuzziness; global smoothness; mean average mapping; two-dimensional surface fitting problem

Class Codes: C1220 (Simulation, modelling and identification); C1140G (Monte Carlo methods); C4240P (Parallel programming and algorithm theory); C4210 (Formal logic); C1160 (Combinatorial mathematics); C4130 (Interpolation and function approximation); C1230 (Artificial intelligence)
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11/5/13 (Item 1 from file: 6)
DIALOG(R)File 6:NTIS
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1063082 NTIS Accession Number: DE83014878

**Transposed-File Structures and Data-Manipulation Support for Statistical
-Data Editing and Subset Selection**

Burnett, R. A. ; Thomas, J. J.

Battelle Pacific Northwest Labs., Richland, WA.

Corp. Source Codes: 048335000; 9512268

Sponsor: Department of Energy, Washington, DC.

Report No.: PNL-SA-9907; CONF-811208-5

Sep 81 12p

Languages: English Document Type: Conference proceeding

Journal Announcement: GRAI8326; NSA0800

Workshop on statistical data base management, Menlo Park, CA, USA, 2 Dec 1981.

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NTIS Prices: PC A02/MF A01

Country of Publication: United States

Contract No.: AC06-76RL01830

Statistical analysis of large data sets often requires an initial data editing and preparation phase to check the validity of individual data items, check for consistency among related data, correct erroneous data, and supply (impute) values for missing data where possible. During this preparatory phase of analysis, it is often necessary to partition the data set into a number of subsets by logical selection and/or random-sampling techniques for purposes of hypothesis testing. This paper examines the data-management support required by these editing and subsetting operations in terms of lower-level data-manipulation functions and mappings between logical and physical data structures. Advantages of transposed data files for statistical applications are discussed in comparison with record-based structures. A specific self-describing transposed-file design is described in detail, with emphasis on representations of logical data structures commonly encountered in statistical databases. (ERA citation 08:043115)

Descriptors: Statistics ; Data Processing; Validation; Corrections; Mapping

Identifiers: ERDA/990200; NTISDE

Section Headings: 62B (Computers, Control, and Information Theory--Computer Software)

11/5/15 (Item 1 from file: 144)
DIALOG(R)File 144:Pascal
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15011636 PASCAL No.: 01-0167492

Iterative automated record linkage using mixture models

LARSEN Michael D; RUBIN Donald B

Department of Statistics, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL 60637, United States; Department of Statistics, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138, United States

Journal: Journal of the American Statistical Association, 2001, 96 (453) 32-41

ISSN: 0162-1459 CODEN: JSTNAL Availability: INIST-3094;

354000098673190040

No. of Refs.: 29 ref.

Document Type: P (Serial) ; A (Analytic)

Country of Publication: United States

Language: English

The goal of record linkage is to link quickly and accurately records that correspond to the same person or entity. Whereas certain patterns of agreements and disagreements on variables are more likely among records pertaining to a single person than among records for different people, the observed patterns for pairs of records can be viewed as arising from a mixture of matches and nonmatches. Mixture model estimates can be used to partition record pairs into two or more groups that can be labeled as probable matches (links) and probable nonmatches (nonlinks). A method is proposed and illustrated that uses marginal information in the database to select mixture models, identifies sets of records for clerks to review based on the models and marginal information, incorporates clerically reviewed data, as they become available, into estimates of model parameters, and classifies pairs as links, nonlinks, or in need of further clerical review. The procedure is illustrated with five datasets from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. It appears to be robust to variations in record-linkage sites. The clerical review corrects classifications of some pairs directly and leads to changes in classification of others through reestimation of mixture models.

English Descriptors: Statistical estimation; Linear estimation; Statistical regression; Paired comparison; Administrative document; Census; EM algorithm; Mixture; Modeling; Iterative method; Maximum likelihood; Sample survey; Likelihood function; Statistical theory; Sampling theory; Fitting; Conditional sampling; Independence; Model study; Selection; Application; Review; Mixed distribution; Partition; Information use; Database; Variational principle; Record linkage; mixture model; File matching; Postenumeration survey

27/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8: Ei Compendex(R)
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04955470 E.I. No: EIP98024091829

Title: Simulated annealing for Vertically Partitioning an OO Database
Author: Chinchwadkar, Gajanan S.; Goh, Angela; Lim, Ee-Peng
Corporate Source: Nanyang Technological Univ, Singapore, Singapore
Conference Title: Proceedings of the 1997 1st International Conference on
Information, Communications and Signal Processing, ICICS. Part 2 (of 3)
Conference Location: Singapore, Singapore Conference Date:
19970909-19970912

Sponsor: IEEE

E.I. Conference No.: 48010

Source: Trends in Information Systems Engineering and Wireless Multimedia
Communications Proceedings of the International Conference on Information,
Communications and Signal Processing, ICICS v 2 1997. IEEE, Piscataway, NJ,
USA. p 800-804

Publication Year: 1997

CODEN: 002795

Language: English

Document Type: CA; (Conference Article) Treatment: T; (Theoretical)

Journal Announcement: 9804W4

Abstract: Vertical Partitioning of Object Oriented Databases (OODBs) is
a difficult problem. In the present paper, we present simulated annealing
(SA) approach for generating partitions which are suitable for asynchronous
parallel processing of queries. We study two cost functions for SA and
compare the resulted partitions with respect to irrelevant IO, %
distribution of IO load for transactions across the processing nodes and
the standard deviation of the partition sizes which determines the
load balance in the asynchronous parallel query processing. The results are
compared with one of the existing vertical partitioning algorithms. (Author
abstract) 9 Refs.

Descriptors: Relational database systems; Object oriented programming;
Simulated annealing; Parallel processing systems; Query languages;
Algorithms

Identifiers: Vertical partitioning algorithms

Classification Codes:

723.3 (Database Systems); 723.1 (Computer Programming); 921.5
(Optimization Techniques); 722.4 (Digital Computers & Systems)
723 (Computer Software); 921 (Applied Mathematics); 722 (Computer
Hardware)

72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS)

27/5/6 (Item 1 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2: INSPEC
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7685911 INSPEC Abstract Number: C2003-08-6160-026

Title: Analysis of pre-computed partition top method for range
top-k queries in OLAP data cubes

Author(s): Loh, Z.X.; Ling, T.W.; Ang, C.H.; Lee, S.Y.

Author Affiliation: Sch. of Comput., Nat. Univ. of Singapore, Singapore

Conference Title: Proceedings of the Eleventh International Conference on
Information and Knowledge Management. CIKM 2002 p.60-7

Editor(s): Kalpakis, K.; Goharian, N.; Grossman, D.

Publisher: ACM, New York, NY, USA

Publication Date: 2002 Country of Publication: USA xiv+690 pp.

ISBN: 1 58113 492 4 Material Identity Number: XX-2003-00889

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 1 58113 492 4/2002/0011...\$5.00

Conference Title: ACM CIKM 2002, 11th International Conference on
Information and Knowledge Management

Conference Sponsor: ACM

Conference Date: 4-9 Nov. 2002 Conference Location: Mclean, VA, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Theoretical (T)

Abstract: In decision support systems, having knowledge on the top k

values is more informative and crucial than the maximum value. Unfortunately, the naive method involves high computational cost and the existing methods for range-max querying are inefficient if applied directly. We propose a pre-computed partition top method (PPT) to partition the data cube and pre-store a number of top values for improving query performance. The main focus of this study is to find the optimum values for two parameters, i.e., the partition factor (b) and the number of pre-stored values (r), through an analytical approach. A cost function based on Poisson distribution is used for the analysis. The analytical results obtained are verified against simulation results. It is shown that the PPT method outperforms other alternative methods significantly when proper b and r values are used. (14 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: data mining; database management systems; decision support systems; performance evaluation; query processing

Identifiers: precomputed partition top method analysis; range top k queries; OLAP data cubes; decision support systems; range-max query; data cube partitioning; Poisson distribution based cost function; PPT method; online analytical processing; search space reduction; query algorithm; physical storage method; decision making environment; LPC

Class Codes: C6160 (Database management systems (DBMS)); C7102 (Decision support systems); C6130 (Data handling techniques)

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27/5/8 (Item 3 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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7012612 INSPEC Abstract Number: C2001-09-6160Z-031

Title: Improving temporal joins using histograms

Author(s): Slitzmann, I.; Stuckey, P.J.

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Comput. Sci. & Software Eng., Melbourne Univ., Parkville, Vic., Australia

Conference Title: Database and expert systems applications. 11th International Conference, DEXA 2000. Proceedings (Lecture Notes in Computer Science Vol.1873) p.488-98

Editor(s): Ibrahim, M.; Kung, J.; Revell, N.

Publisher: Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Germany

Publication Date: 2000 Country of Publication: Germany xix+1003 pp.

ISBN: 3 540 67978 2 Material Identity Number: XX-2001-01532

Conference Title: Database and Expert Systems Applications. 11th International Conference, DEXA 2000. Proceedings

Conference Date: 4-8 Sept. 2000 Conference Location: London, UK

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: Histograms are used in most commercial database systems to estimate query result sizes and evaluation plan costs. They can also be used to optimize join algorithms. The authors consider how to use histograms to improve the join processing in temporal databases. We define histograms for temporal data and a temporal join algorithm that makes use of this histogram information. The join algorithm is a temporal partition-join with dynamic buffer allocation. Histogram information is used to determine partition boundaries that maximize overall buffer usage. We compare the performance of this join algorithm to temporal join evaluation strategies that do not use histograms, such as a partition-based algorithm based on sampling and a partition-join using the Time Index, an index structure for temporal data. The results demonstrate that the temporal partition-join is substantially improved through the incorporation of histogram information, showing significantly better performance than the sampling based algorithm and achieving equivalent performance to the Time Index join without requiring an index. (12 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: data structures; optimisation; query processing; relational algebra; temporal databases

Identifiers: temporal joins; commercial database systems; query result size estimation; evaluation plan costs; join algorithms; join processing; temporal databases; temporal data; temporal join algorithm; histogram

information; temporal partition-join; dynamic buffer allocation; partition boundaries; overall buffer usage; temporal join evaluation strategies; partition-based algorithm; partition-join; Time Index; index structure; sampling based algorithm

Class Codes: C6160Z (Other DBMS); C4210 (Formal logic); C6160D (Relational databases); C4250 (Database theory); C1180 (Optimisation techniques); C6120 (File organisation)

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27/5/9 (Item 4 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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7011437 INSPEC Abstract Number: C2001-09-4250-015

Title: Parallelizing the data cube

Author(s): Dehne, F.; Eavis, T.; Hambrusch, S.; Rau-Chaplin, A.

Author Affiliation: Carleton Univ., Ottawa, Ont., Canada

Conference Title: Database Theory - ICDT 2001. 8th International Conference. Proceedings (Lecture Notes in Computer Science Vol.1973) p. 129-43

Editor(s): Van den Bussche, J.; Vianu, V.

Publisher: Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Germany

Publication Date: 2001 Country of Publication: Germany x+449 pp.

ISBN: 3 540 41456 8 Material Identity Number: XX-2001-00112

Conference Title: Proceedings of 8th International Conference on Database Theory

Conference Sponsor: Eur. Union; Eur. Res. Consortium for Inf. & Math

Conference Date: 4-6 Jan. 2001 Conference Location: London, UK

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Theoretical (T)

Abstract: This paper presents a general methodology for the efficient parallelization of existing data cube construction algorithms. We describe two different partitioning strategies, one for top-down and one for bottom-up cube algorithms. Both partitioning strategies assign subcubes to individual processors in such a way that the loads assigned to the processors are balanced. Our methods reduce inter-processor communication overhead by partitioning the load in advance; they enable code reuse by permitting the use of existing sequential data cube algorithms for the subcube computations on each processor. This supports the transfer of optimized sequential data cube code to a parallel setting. The bottom-up partitioning strategy balances the number of single attribute external memory sorts made by each processor. The top-down strategy partitions a weighted tree in which weights reflect algorithm specific cost measures like estimated group-by sizes. Both partitioning approaches can be implemented on any shared disk type parallel machine. Experimental results presented show that our partitioning strategies generate a close to optimal load balance between processors. (27 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: database theory; optimisation; parallel algorithms; query processing

Identifiers: data cube query; parallel processing; partitioning; top-down cube algorithm; bottom-up cube algorithm; optimisation

Class Codes: C4250 (Database theory); C4240P (Parallel programming and algorithm theory); C1180 (Optimisation techniques)

Copyright 2001, IEE

27/5/10 (Item 5 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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5872820 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9805-6150G-006

Title: Development of a functional test suite for BADA-III/C++

Author(s): Chang Hwan Chae; Sang Ho Lee; Mi Young Lee

Journal: Journal of KISS(C) (Computing Practices) vol.3, no.6 p. 559-67

Publisher: Korea Inf. Sci. Soc,

Publication Date: Dec. 1997 Country of Publication: South Korea

CODEN: CKNCFY ISSN: 1226-2293

SICI: 1226-2293(199712)3:6L:559:DFTS;1-5

Material Identity Number: E347-98002

Language: Korean Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: Presents a functional testing tool for the BADA III DBMS, which is an object-oriented database system under development in the Electronics and Telecommunications Research Institute. The system architecture and characteristics of the testing tool, test databases, design principles for test cases and implementation issues are described in detail. The schema of the test databases is constructed to be suitable for the object-oriented paradigm, and the instances are synthesized to help the user to understand easily. The test tool features test independence and self-evaluation, and has been developed to verify all the functionalities of BADA-III/C++. Each test case has been derived under eight design principles that are essentially based on various black-box techniques, such as equivalent partitioning, boundary-value analysis and error guessing. The testing tool offers 966 test cases in total, in 167 test programs. (12 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: object-oriented databases; program testing; software tools

Identifiers: functional test suite development; BADA-III/C++; functional testing tool; object-oriented database system; system architecture; test databases; test case design principles; implementation issues; database schema; instance synthesis; test independence; self-evaluation; black-box techniques; equivalent partitioning; boundary-value analysis; error guessing; test programs

Class Codes: C6150G (Diagnostic, testing, debugging and evaluating systems); C6160J (Object-oriented databases)

Copyright 1998, IEE

27/5/16 (Item 2 from file: 6)

DIALOG(R)File 6:NTIS

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1602992 NTIS Accession Number: AD-A239 326/2

Object Recognition in Range Images Using CAD Databases

(Final rept. 1 Feb 89-31 Jul 90)

Jain, R.

Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Artificial Intelligence Lab.

Corp. Source Codes: 002797340; 423400

Sponsor: Air Force Office of Scientific Research, Bolling AFB, DC.

Report No.: AFOSR-TR-91-0680

10 Jul 91 14p

Languages: English

Journal Announcement: GRAI9123

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NTIS Prices: PC A03/MF A01

Country of Publication: United States

Contract No.: AFOSR-89-0277; 2304; A7

An aspect graph plays an important role in three dimensional object recognition. It represents the three-dimensional shape of an object by its two dimensional qualitative views as seen from various viewpoints. To create the aspect graph of an object, the viewpoint space is partitioned into regions, each of which corresponds to qualitatively similar projections of the object. Algorithms for creating aspect graphs of polyhedral objects have been developed. We developed an algorithm to compute the aspect graph of a curved object. Our approach partitions the viewpoint space by computing boundary viewpoints from the shape descriptions of the object given in a computer aided design database. These computations are formulated from the understanding of visual events and the locations of corresponding viewpoints. We also studied new visual events for piecewise smooth objects.

Descriptors: Computer aided design; Algorithms; Computations; Curvature;
Data bases ; Graphs; Images; Shape; Three dimensional
Identifiers: *Pattern recognition; *Computer vision; NTISDODXA; NTISDODAF
Section Headings: 41A (Manufacturing Technology--Computer Aided Design
(CAD)); 62F (Computers, Control, and Information Theory--Pattern
Recognition and Image Processing)

27/5/21 (Item 1 from file: 99)
DIALOG(R)File 99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs
(c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co. All rts. reserv.

1686891 H.W. WILSON RECORD NUMBER: BAST98033025

Partitioning data

DeJesus, Edmund X; Unwalla, Mike F

Byte v. 23 no5 (May '98) p. 82-3

DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature Article ISSN: 0360-5280 LANGUAGE: English

RECORD STATUS: Corrected or revised record

ABSTRACT: Due to the large size of modern databases , it might be useful to divide an entire database into smaller partitions. Three basic forms of partitioning exist: round robin, hash-based, and range. For specific purposes, hybrids of all three can also be made. Round robin, the easiest way to partition , guarantees almost equal partition size . With range partitioning , a certain defined range of a record value goes into the various data stores. Hash-based partitioning is a more abstract form of range partitioning.

File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2003/Aug 08
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 File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2003/Aug 08
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 File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2003/Aug 08
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 File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2003/Aug 08
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 File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2003/Aug 08
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 File 369:New Scientist 1994-2003/Aug W1
 (c) 2003 Reed Business Information Ltd.

Set	Items	Description
S1	1806855	DATABASE? ? OR DATA()BASE? ? OR REPOSITOR??? OR DBM OR DBMS OR RDBM OR RDBMS
S2	20419	S1(5N) (DUPLICAT? OR REPLICAT? OR COPY??? OR COPIE? ? OR REP- RODUC?)
S3	3918	PARTITION?(5N) (DETERMIN? OR ESTIMAT??? OR ANALYZ? OR ANALY- S? OR ASSESS? OR CALCULAT? OR ASCERTAIN? OR COMPUTE OR COMPUT- ES OR COMPUTED OR COMPUTING OR GAUG? OR EVALUAT? OR FIGURED OR FIGURING OR MEASUR? OR DEFIN?)
S4	2366	PARTITION?(5N) (SIZE? ? OR SIZING OR BOUNDAR??? OR RANGE? ? OR EXTENT? ? OR MAGNITUDE? ?)
S5	1095652	SAMPL???
S6	1673897	STATISTIC??
S7	0	S2(S)S3:S4(S)S5(S)S6
S8	5	S1(S)S3:S4(S)S5(S)S6
S9	32	S1(S)S3:S4(S)S5:S6
S10	32	S8:S9
S11	28	RD (unique items)
S12	24	S10 NOT PD>20010702
S13	194	S4(5N) (DETERMIN? OR ESTIMAT??? OR ANALYZ? OR ANALYS? OR AS- SESS? OR CALCULAT? OR ASCERTAIN? OR COMPUTE OR COMPUTES OR CO- MPUTED OR COMPUTING OR GAUG? OR EVALUAT? OR FIGURED OR FIGURI- NG OR MEASUR? OR DEFIN?)
S14	24	S13(S)S5:S6
S15	18	RD (unique items)
S16	27	PARTITION? ?(10N)S5(10N)S6
S17	23	RD (unique items)

12/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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02483843 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 70909008 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Look Before You Leap. (Technology Information)
SARADHI, VIJAY; SIMONEAU, MARTIN
Intelligent Enterprise, 4, 3, 40
Feb, 2001
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 2784 LINE COUNT: 00223

...ABSTRACT: re-engineering. Managers must perform extensive evaluations of software, hardware and the overall data model before designing the ETL process. The next steps are to size the database and determine partitioning strategy. Building the actual prototype involves first identifying its focus and then creating database objects using the models and tools selected. A prototype should be populated with a good-size sample of real data if possible. Generating reports and running ad-hoc queries helps test a warehouse. The final step is to digest the results from...

12/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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02334735 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 55929838 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Hardware: Multilayer Switches Feature WAN and OC-48 SONE.
Network, NA
Oct 1, 1999
ISSN: 1093-8001 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 2416 LINE COUNT: 00212

... PCI 2.1 compliant. The GFX-500F costs \$119.
SOFTWARE

Candle's IntelliWatch Pinnacle 99 for Lotus Notes features new replication monitoring and assurance capabilities. Statistics measure replication performance at the individual database level. It also offers automatic detection, correction, and problem notification. IntelliWatch Pinnacle 99 costs \$4,800 per single partitioned server. ... OnMark 2000 Assess 4.0 from Viasoft scans PCs for Y2K issues in hardware/BIOS, applications, and data files. It automatically expands two-digit years in Excel spreadsheets and lets organizations scan compressed and archived databases for Y2K compliance. OnMark 2000 Assess 4.0 costs \$49.

12/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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02182308 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 20751361 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
RED BRICK WAREHOUSE 5.1. (Red Brick Systems' relational database) (Software Review) (Evaluation)
Rennhackkamp, Martin
DBMS, v11, n7, p68(1)
June, 1998
DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation ISSN: 1041-5173 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 3579 LINE COUNT: 00289

... of Red Brick Warehouse consists of three components: a database server, a load subsystem, and gateway technologies for client/server access.

Red Brick's relational database server was designed to support databases typically larger than 500GB with billions of records. It uses compact representations for numeric data and compressed ...it employs parallel scanning, parallel joining, and trademarked technologies it calls

parallel-on-demand and parallel SuperScan. Using parallel-on-demand, the Red Brick query analyzer partitions queries for the optimal degree of parallelism, where it considers the query's complexity, the tables' partitioning, and the available resources. For example, it allocates... execution methods for the subsequent steps. In this way, it eliminates the performance problems sometimes introduced when a query optimizer uses out-of-date statistics.

Red Brick supports conventional B-tree, star, and target indexes for different types of queries. Star indexes are automatically built when tables are created -- they...

12/3,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01848464 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 17587513 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Joe Celko's SQL for Smarties: Advanced SQL Programming. (book reviews)
Frank, Maurice
DBMS, v8, n11, p36(1)
Oct, 1995
DOCUMENT TYPE: Review ISSN: 1041-5173 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 372 LINE COUNT: 00032

... trees (hierarchical relationships between data values). Celko shows how to solve problems that many people claim SQL is incapable of handling, such as calculating simple statistics (median, mode, variance, and standard deviation), running totals, rankings, and subsets (that is, top 10), and cross tabulations. Most examples are based on ANSI/ISO SQL-92, but the author also discusses proprietary features in popular SQL DBMS products.

This is definitely a tips and tricks book, but Celko never neglects to explain why some approaches work better than others. He frequently shows...

12/3,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01697187 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 16204040 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Sometimes you can just use your wits. (how to estimate and manage network traffic) (Tutorial)
Rossheim, John
PC Week, v11, n33, p21(1)
August 22, 1994
DOCUMENT TYPE: Tutorial ISSN: 0740-1604 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 509 LINE COUNT: 00042

... the data requirements are," Gold-Bernstein said. "Sometimes you cannot predict how people will randomly ask questions" of a database, for example.

Sarma advocates a statistical approach. Compiling figures on database calls and physical I/Os gives managers a basis for assessing network load, he said.

Application partitioning can also be a powerful tool for managing network load and making the best use of CPUs on both client and server machines. But Sarma...

12/3,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01295252 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 07589661 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Abstracts from other ACM publications.
Communications of the ACM, v32, n5, p625(4)

May, 1989

ISSN: 0001-0782

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

WORD COUNT: 5012

LINE COUNT: 00425

... Center, San Jose, CA 95120.

Further Results on the Security of Partitioned Dynamic
Statistical Databases Mary McLeish

Partitioning is a highly secure approach to protecting statistical
databases. When updates are introduced, security depends on putting
restrictions on the sizes of partition sets which may be queried. To
overcome this problem, attempts have been made to add "dummy" records.
Recent work has shown that this leads to...

12/3,K/7 (Item 7 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R) File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

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01268545 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 07143934

Further results on the security of partitioned dynamic statistical
databases. (technical)

McLeish, Mary

ACM Transactions on Database Systems, v14, n1, p98(16)

March, 1989

DOCUMENT TYPE: technical

ISSN: 0362-5915

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT: Partitioning as a means of protecting statistical data bases
is a highly secure approach. Maintaining security during updates requires
restricting the sizes of partition sets which may be queried. Adding
dummy records to overcome this problem has been shown to cause high
information loss. A model is presented which...

...and alternatives to adding dummy records presented. The security problem
is examined, with if and only if conditions considered. Security is found
to hold if partition sizes are kept even. The practical implications of
this model for the database manager are considered.

12/3,K/8 (Item 1 from file: 621)

DIALOG(R) File 621:Gale Group New Prod. Annou. (R)

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01383027 Supplier Number: 46390273 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

CORYPHEUS SOFTWARE UNVEILS ACTIVATION FOR 3D GAME DEVELOPERS: Real-Time

Graphics Leader DistillIs Technology Developed for Defense into Software
that Streamlines Game Development

News Release, pN/A

May 16, 1996

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade

Word Count: 850

(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

TEXT:

...pointers to custom written logic routines; descriptions of object
behaviors and relationships between objects; input device bindings to
actions; collision callback mapping; playback constraints; LOD definition
; BSP partitions ; structural database definition ; and networking
protocols. Activation's features can be accessed by designers through
point-and-click mouse commands, or by programmers through taggable code
assigned to...

...for all leading game platforms, including Sony Playstation, Sega Saturn,
Nintendo 64 and PCs running Microsoft DOS or Microsoft Windows. Included
with Activation are three sample games which illustrate the breadth of
the program's prototyping capabilities. The sample games are Race to Los
Gatos, a 3D racing game; Mythology Fight, a 3D fighting title; and Space

Cadet, an action-oriented space battle game...

12/3,K/9 (Item 1 from file: 636)
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01965250 Supplier Number: 43494938 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
SOFTWARE ADVANCES: SYBASE (R)SYSTEM 10 (TM) IS UNVEILED
Manufacturing Automation, v2, n>3, pN/A
Dec, 1992
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade
Word Count: 1449

... time graphic displays about transaction activity, CPU and device utilization, and network traffic.

The SYBASE Configurator(TM) product provides capacity planning and design modeling for database environments. The software analyzes user **statistics**, capacity requirements, application design information, and throughput requirements, and then recommends hardware configurations, selects **database partitioning** and **estimates** performance. Such capabilities are especially important for sites with massive amounts of data and high transaction and query volumes. The initial release of Configurator is...

12/3,K/10 (Item 1 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
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04357385 Supplier Number: 46390273 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
CORYPHEUS SOFTWARE UNVEILS ACTIVATION FOR 3D GAME DEVELOPERS: Real-Time Graphics Leader Distills Technology Developed for Defense into Software that Streamlines Game Development
News Release, pN/A
May 16, 1996
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade
Word Count: 850

(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
TEXT:

...pointers to custom written logic routines; descriptions of object behaviors and relationships between objects; input device bindings to actions; collision callback mapping; playback constraints; LOD definition ; **BSP partitions** ; structural **database definition** ; and networking protocols. Activation's features can be accessed by designers through point-and-click mouse commands, or by programmers through taggable code assigned to...

...for all leading game platforms, including Sony Playstation, Sega Saturn, Nintendo 64 and PCs running Microsoft DOS or Microsoft Windows. Included with Activation are three **sample** games which illustrate the breadth of the program's prototyping capabilities. The **sample** games are Race to Los Gatos, a 3D racing game; Mythology Fight, a 3D fighting title; and Space Cadet, an action-oriented space battle game...

12/3,K/11 (Item 1 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

09218695 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19040940 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Accrual and cash flow accounting models: a comparison of the value relevance and timeliness of their components.
Cotter, Julie
Accounting and Finance, v36, n2, p127(24)

Nov, 1996

ISSN: 0810-5391

LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 8147

LINE COUNT: 00710

... 1, 2, 5 and 10 years are employed.

Cash flow from operations and operating accruals data were generously supplied by Percy and Stokes (1992). Their sample comprised 107 firms for which the information required to calculate the cash flow from operations and operating accruals measures was obtained from the AGSM Annual Report File. This sample represents all of the firms existing in Australia from 1975 to 1985 for which data are available on the AGSM database. The time period is comparable with the second half of EHO's sampling period which runs from 1976 to 1986.

The ten year event window used in this study implies that a firm must have ten consecutive years...

12/3,K/12 (Item 2 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB

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07500396 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 16204040 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Sometimes you can just use your wits. (how to estimate and manage network traffic) (Tutorial)

Rosshiem, John

PC Week, v11, n33, p21(1)

August 22, 1994

DOCUMENT TYPE: Tutorial ISSN: 0740-1604

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 509 LINE COUNT: 00042

... the data requirements are," Gold-Bernstein said. "Sometimes you cannot predict how people will randomly ask questions" of a database, for example.

Sarma advocates a statistical approach. Compiling figures on database calls and physical I/Os gives managers a basis for assessing network load, he said.

Application partitioning can also be a powerful tool for managing network load and making the best use of CPUs on both client and server machines. But Sarma...

12/3,K/13 (Item 3 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB

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04158983 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 08246181 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Workers' Compensation Insurance Pricing. (book reviews)

Schmidt, Joan T.

Journal of Risk and Insurance, v56, n4, p774(5)

Dec, 1989

DOCUMENT TYPE: review

ISSN: 0022-4367

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

WORD COUNT: 1859 LINE COUNT: 00157

... disincentives associated with retrospective payment systems (wage loss). Those disincentives have been mentioned in the discussion of the preceeding paper.

Under the suggest system, the data base of disability claims (excluding permanent total because of the small sample size) would be partitioned according to major categories. The latter might be linked to the functioning of body organs. A distribution of lost work days would be estimated for...

12/3,K/14 (Item 4 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB

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04149204 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 08053575 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
A welfare-theoretic evaluation of unemployment insurance.
Neill, Jon R.
Public Finance Quarterly, v17, n4, p429(16)
Oct., 1989
ISSN: 0048-5853 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 5424 LINE COUNT: 00439

... 5) More specifically, households whose heads were self-employed, retired, not working but not retired, or in the occupational category "other" were eliminated from the data base. Next, demographic classes were defined in order that the subsamples of households residing in a given state could be partitioned. Twelve classes were defined on the basis of marital status, education, and race. Any household that did not respond to these questions was removed from the sample. These deletions left a total of 9,242 households in 41 States to be partitioned.

Once each state subsample had been partitioned, averages of disposable...

12/3,K/15 (Item 5 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
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03242073 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 05019711
An investigation of the coauthor graph.
Logan, Elisabeth L.; Shaw, W.M., Jr.
Journal of the American Society for Information Science, v38, n4, p262(7)
July, 1987
ISSN: 0002-8231 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT: The structure of coauthor graphs and the statistical validity of the associated author partitions are investigated as a function of productivity and collaborative thresholds. The productivity threshold determines the number of authors (points) in a coauthor graph, and the collaborative threshold determines the number of coauthor pairs (lines) in the graph. The statistical validity of author partitions is determined by the random-graph hypothesis. The results show that for 'small' databases, statistically preferred partitions occur when all authors and coauthor pairs appear in the graph. For 'large' databases, statistically preferred partitions occur when authors and coauthor pairs who publish only one article are excluded from the graph. Unlike other bibliometric relationships, the highly...

...the collaborative relationship produces a wide range of threshold values for which the associated partitions are statistically valid. It remains to be shown how the statistical validity of partitions is related to the empirical significance of the same partitions. (Reprinted by permission of the publisher.)

12/3,K/16 (Item 1 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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02139595 70047784
Employment structure and training needs in the Louisiana value-added wood products industry
Vlosky, Richard P; Chance, N Paul
Forest Products Journal v51n3 PP: 34-41 Mar 2001
ISSN: 0015-7473 JRNL CODE: FPJ
WORD COUNT: 3893

...TEXT: in this study were conducted in accordance with well-documented and verified techniques (3,6,7, 10). The following sections describe these procedures.

SAMPLING

The sample frame for the study consisted of all secondary solid wood products manufacturers in Louisiana. Examples of industry sectors represented include hardwood dimension and flooring mills, wood kitchen and bath cabinets, wood household furniture, wood office furniture, store fixtures, pallets, partitions, etc. There are estimated to be approximately 650 companies in this population in Louisiana (12). The primary source of sample frame information was existing industry directory databases and directories compiled by the LFPL (4).

MAIL QUESTIONNAIRES

Data collection was done using a mail survey questionnaire. Mail questionnaires were chosen as the most...

12/3,K/17 (Item 2 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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02031197 54868911

A comparison of financial-statement-analysis-based and price-based earnings forecasts

Machuga, Susan M; Pfeiffer, Ray J Jr
Journal of Business & Economic Studies v6n1 PP: 21 Spring 2000
ISSN: 1063-343X JRNL CODE: NEJ
WORD COUNT: 5583

...TEXT: do not have incentives to forecast. Evidence regarding this conjecture is presented in the association tests that follow.

TABLE 3

Looking at subsamples of the data based on prior-year earnings performance reveals that the price-based forecast outperforms the financial-statement-analysisbased forecast in both partitions of the data. Even in the poor performance partition of the sample where transitory earnings are more prevalent, the pricebased forecast still appears to generate more accurate predictions. In addition, all three forecast sources produce smaller errors...

12/3,K/18 (Item 3 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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01910034 05-61026

Research note: A study of computer usage and strategic planning in the SME sector

Bridge, John; Peel, Michael J
International Small Business Journal v17n4 PP: 82-87 Jul-Sep 1999
ISSN: 0266-2426 JRNL CODE: IOG
WORD COUNT: 2180

...TEXT: planners were analysed for both small and medium-sized firms. Other than for accounting packages, the results revealed that high planners in the small company sample used the various software packages to a significantly greater extent than low planners, particularly in respect of spreadsheets, databases, MIS and statistical packages. The mean usage scores for high planners in the small firm sub-sample for spreadsheets (4.24), databases (4.06), MIS (3.39) and statistical packages (2.94), were significantly higher than for low planners in the small company subsample -who had mean scores of 3.84, 3.52, 2...

12/3,K/19 (Item 4 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

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01837129 04-88120

Industry segmentation and predictor motifs for solvency analysis of the life/health insurance industry

Baranoff, Etti G; Sager, Thomas W; Witt, Robert C

Journal of Risk & Insurance v66n1 PP: 99-123 Mar 1999

ISSN: 0022-4367 JRNL CODE: JRI

WORD COUNT: 5408

...TEXT: Barniv and Hathorn (1997) on mergers and insolvency.

Most life/health solvency studies have appeared after 1990 and also show a migration from matched-pairs samples to whole-industry analyses with the advent of the NAIC databases. Barniv and Hershbarger (1990) used matched-pair sampling of pooled data from 1975 to 1985 to correctly classify the insolvency status of between eighty-two and ninety-one percent of life insurers one and two years in advance. More recently, Ambrose and Carroll (1994) used matched-pair sampling of pooled data from 1969 to 1986 to predict life insolvencies for 1987 to 1991. They attribute their finding of relatively low predictive power to temporal changes in the factors responsible for insolvency over long time spans.³ Using the NAIC database for 1986 through 1991, Carson and Hoyt (1995) compared logistic regression, recursive partitioning, and discriminant analysis for predicting life insolvencies. Although they did not analyze segments, they conjectured that "models segregated by insurer size and product line also may yield additional...

12/3,K/20 (Item 5 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

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01696272 03-47262

The IBM data warehouse architecture

Bontempo, Charles; Zagelow, George

Communications of the ACM v41n9 PP: 38-48 Sep 1998

ISSN: 0001-0782 JRNL CODE: ACM

WORD COUNT: 3419

...TEXT: pipeline parallelism. Collectively, the DB2 Family provides additional support for data warehouse performance and scalability:

Parallel-aware, cost-based search optimizers that exploit a wide range of database statistics

Intelligent partitioning

Parallel database operations, including (but not limited to) parallel table and index scans, joins, backup/recovery, and utilities

Specialized indexes and index processing

SQL extensions...

12/3,K/21 (Item 6 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

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00489235 90-14992

Hybrid Join: An Improved Sort-Based Join Algorithm

Choi, Hwang Kyu; Kim, Myunghwan

Information Processing Letters v32n2 PP: 51-56 Jul 24, 1989

ISSN: 0020-0190 JRNL CODE: IPL

ABSTRACT: In the relational database system, the join operation is one of the most important due to its frequent uses, especially if relations are

normalized. Of several algorithms proposed for...

... can be saved, compared with the sort-based algorithm. The main improvement of the hybrid algorithm comes from completely sorting only the smaller relation and partitioning the others into ranged buckets according to the order statistics of the sorted relation. In analyzing the performance of the hybrid join and comparing it to other methods, it is shown that the hybrid join...

12/3,K/22 (Item 7 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

00367072 87-25906

An Investigation of the Coauthor Graph

Logan, Elisabeth L.; Shaw, W. M., Jr.

Journal of the American Society for Information Science v38n4 PP: 262-268
Jul 1987

ISSN: 0002-8231 JRNL CODE: ASI

ABSTRACT: The structure of coauthor graphs and the statistical validity of the associated author partitions are examined as a function of productivity and collaborative thresholds. The statistical validity of author partitions is determined by reference to the random-graph hypothesis. The results indicate that, for "small" databases, statistically preferred partitions occur when all authors and coauthor pairs appear in the graph. For "large" databases, statistically preferred partitions emerge when authors and coauthor pairs who publish only one article are excluded from the graph. Unlike other bibliometric relationships, the highly...

... the collaborative relationship generates a wide range of threshold values for which the associated partitions are statistically valid. It remains to be demonstrated how the statistical validity of partitions is related to the empirical significance of the same partitions. ...

12/3,K/23 (Item 8 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

00118614 80-12565

Sorting of Textual Data Bases: A Variety Generation Approach to Distribution Sorting

Cooper, David; Dicker, Mary E.; Lynch, Michael F.

Information Processing & Management v16n1 PP: 49-56 1980

ISSN: 0306-4573 JRNL CODE: IPM

ABSTRACT: The sorting of large files of data derived from bibliographic or other textual data bases can be an expensive procedure. Therefore, any slight increase in the efficiency of sorts can contribute to reduction in costs to the users of information services. One method of sorting large textual data bases by computer uses external storage and divides the range of sort-keys in a sample of data to be sorted into a fixed set of partitions. The partitions are composed of ordered key ranges, and an incoming data stream is distributed into a series of bins according to the partition in which the key lies. The bins are then...

... sort, to give an ordered file. The number of disc accesses needed depends on the manner in which the bins become filled and, thus, on statistics of the data. An experiment using an INSPEC data base suggests that this method of sorting is feasible and that it is possible to generate a partition set from a reasonably small sample of the data to be sorted. ...

12/3,K/24 (Item 9 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R) File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

00074484 78-08815

Shareable Data Bases Key for Effective Mapmaking

Schmidt, Allan H.

Computerworld v12n19 PP: 36 May 8, 1978

ISSN: 0010-4841 JRNL CODE: COW

ABSTRACT: A national cartographic data base is needed which can readily produce computer mapping among organizations having much the same needs. Many data bases designed to support federal programs could be applied by other users. Such data needs to be made more accessible to possible users at all levels...

... which use topological data to describe polygonal features, such as city blocks, could also be used to map such things as land use or health statistics. A topological data base would have wide applicability. The capability to merge 2 cartographic data files into one data base has also been developed. Further work should also be done on merging a gridded data base with the topological data structure. A gridded data base is used in cases where data cannot be partitioned into exactly defined boundaries, such as in the case of rainfall.

15/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

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02483843 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 70909008 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Look Before You Leap.(Technology Information)

SARADHI, VIJAY; SIMONEAU, MARTIN

Intelligent Enterprise, 4, 3, 40

Feb, 2001

LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 2784 LINE COUNT: 00223

...ABSTRACT: re-engineering. Managers must perform extensive evaluations of software, hardware and the overall data model before designing the ETL process. The next steps are to size the database and determine partitioning strategy. Building the actual prototype involves first identifying its focus and then creating database objects using the models and tools selected. A prototype should be populated with a good-size sample of real data if possible. Generating reports and running ad-hoc queries helps test a warehouse. The final step is to digest the results from...

15/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

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01424400 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 10513866 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Packet analyzers tell the whole network story. (Neon Software Inc.'s

NetMinder LocalTalk and The AG Group's LocalPeek) (Software Review)

(evaluation)

Magorian, Dan

MacWEEK, v5, n12, p53(3)

March 26, 1991

DOCUMENT TYPE: evaluation ISSN: 0892-8118 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 1043 LINE COUNT: 00084

... task in a similar fashion. When you launch either program, it allocates as much memory as possible for a packet buffer. The buffer size is determined by the size of the MultiFinder memory partition and can be as large as you want. When you start collecting packets, both programs display statistics and charts of the number of packets captured, errors found and the amount of network bandwidth being used.

Packets are displayed in a main window...

15/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

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01013890 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 00554410

Computer Simulation As a Design Aid for A Decentralized Application

Controller in a Distributed System.

Beamon, G.E.; Popick, P.R.

Summer Computer Simulation Conference Proceedings, v1, p128-131

Annual, 1983

ISSN: 0094-7474 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: ABSTRACT

...ABSTRACT: The primary design objective of this controller is to maximize the throughput of the signal processing module as well as controller task timing and queueing statistics. The model is parameterized to allow sensitivity analysis of functional components, task partitioning, queue sizing and data input rates. (Reprinted by Permission of Publisher.)

15/3,K/4 (Item 1 from file: 636)

DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01028650 Supplier Number: 40432348 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
HEALTH, SAFETY AND QUALITY -- TECHNICAL
Food Cosmetics & Drug Packaging, v11, n4, pN/A
July, 1988
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newsletter; Trade
Word Count: 2182

... gave different results and hence "a specified procedure with pre-determined calibration curves has to be followed in order to obtain reliable and reproducible results".

Samples of the PVC films were contacted with different concentrations of PVC in the water or oil (in the ranges 50-200, 30-105, and 20-50 ppb) and the system stirred until equilibrium was reached, when the liquid phase was analysed. VCM in the polymer was estimated by difference.

Partition coefficients (polymer to liquid ranged from ca 1 to 8 for the corn oil, and 6 to 40 for the water, increasing generally (not invariably) with reducing VCM concentration.

The...

15/3,K/5 (Item 1 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
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09051356 Supplier Number: 78932836 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Advances in Emulsion Polymerization For Coatings Applications: Latex Blends And Reactive Surfactants.
El-Aasser, Mohamed S.; Tang, Jiansheng; Wang, Xiaoru; Daniels, Eric S.; Dimonie, Victoria L.; Sudol, E. David
The Journal of Coatings Technology, v73, n920, p51
Sept, 2001
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade
Word Count: 9057

... homopolymer, or copolymer) after the polymerization. Incorporation is favored at lower surfactant and higher initiator concentrations. These results are not unexpected.

SURFACE vs. BURIED: The sample prepared with 30 mM reactive surfactant and 8 mM (Na.sub.2)(S.sub.2)(O.sub.8) was subjected to further analysis to determine the extent of partitioning of the surfactant between the surface and interior of the latex particles. By partially swelling the particles with THF, ion exchange and titration of the...

15/3,K/6 (Item 2 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
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08916479 Supplier Number: 76876827 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Does High Short Interest Lead Underperformance?(Statistical Data Included)
FARINELLA, JOSEPH A.; GRAHAM, J. EDWARD; MCDONALD, CYNTHIA G.
Journal of Investing, v10, n2, p45
Summer, 2001
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Article Type: Statistical Data Included
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade
Word Count: 3758

... of more statistically sound measures (see Barber and Lyon (1997) and Kothari and Warner (1997)). These better measures include the size-adjusted returns we provide.

Size -adjusted returns are calculated by partitioning the

highly shorted sample and all Nasdaq stocks into market value deciles at the time of each of the 55 announcements. Net-of-size portfolio returns are calculated as...

15/3,K/7 (Item 3 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
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06298040 Supplier Number: 54488438 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Novel screening unit provides alternative to conventional shale shaker.
Dehn, Courtney
The Oil and Gas Journal, v97, n15, p40(1)
April 12, 1999
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade
Word Count: 4601

... in the feed.

As it is virtually impossible to measure the flow rates of the feed (undersize and oversize streams in real time operations), the partition numbers for the various size fractions must be determined from sample data gathered in a steady state for the three streams using an analytical equation.

The undersize and oversize partition numbers are derived in Equations 2...

15/3,K/8 (Item 1 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

11900391 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 60903581 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Safe and Effective Importance Sampling.
OWEN, ART; ZHOU, YI
Journal of the American Statistical Association, 95, 449, 135
March, 2000
ISSN: 0162-1459 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 6860 LINE COUNT: 00616

... $p_{.sub.j}((X_{.sub.ji}))$, (17)

where $(X_{.sub.ji})$ are independent draws from $(p_{.sub.j})$ and the subscripts on i denote the partition of unity and the sample sizes used. The estimate $(I_{.sub.n,w})$ is unbiased under mild conditions on the supports of the function $(p_{.sub.j})$ and $(w_{.sub.j})$.

Veatch and Guibas...

15/3,K/9 (Item 2 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

10699861 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 53410844 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Earnings management and the long-run market performance of initial public offerings. (includes appendices)
Teoh, Siew Hong; Welch, Ivo; Wong, T.J.
Journal of Finance, 53, 6, 1935(4)
Dec, 1998
ISSN: 0022-1082 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 14064 LINE COUNT: 01164

... and 20.7 percent in BH terms in the fourth year. (We do not use four-year returns elsewhere in the paper.)

Panel C considers sample partitions by size, book-to-market ratios, and time-period. The size partition is based on market capitalization measured at the time of the first financial statement post-IPO with cutoffs at \$20 million and \$100 million (in December 1997 real dollars). The differential...

15/3,K/10 (Item 3 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

10407013 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 21034089 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
The declining credit quality of U.S. corporate debt: myth or
reality?(Papers and Proceedings: Fifty-Eighth Annual Meeting, American
Finance Association)
Blume, Marshall E.; Lim, Felix; MacKinlay, Craig
Journal of Finance, v53, n4, p1389(25)
August, 1998
ISSN: 0022-1082 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 8233 LINE COUNT: 00736

... sub.it) in response to a change of one standard deviation in the
value of this explanatory variable. A comparison of this change to the
size of the partitions provides a measure of the economic importance
of a variable. As a further aid in interpreting the probit model, Table III
contains descriptive statistics of the distributions of the explanatory
variables by rating category and overall.

The variance of the standard errors of the probit model, which can be
...

15/3,K/11 (Item 4 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

10167744 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 20297945 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
A spatial scan statistic for stochastic scan partitions.
Priebe, Carey E.; Olson, Tim; Healy, Dennis M., Jr.
Journal of the American Statistical Association, v92, n440, p1476(9)
Dec, 1997
ISSN: 0162-1459 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 6196 LINE COUNT: 00531

... is provided in Section 3, Example 1.

2.4 The Power of the Test

The power of the test depends on the accuracy of the partition
boundaries as estimates of "true" boundaries, the difference in
intensities (Λ) and (Λ)(prime), and the size of the region of
nonhomogeneity ($R_{sup.A}$). In the example considered herein, the...

...than the healthy tissue, then this partitioning scheme has the potential
to yield greater power than a standard quadrat test or a conventional
spatial scan statistic. The power of the test based on (2) can be
calculated exactly. In particular, we consider the best-case scenario in
which ($R_{sup.A}$...

15/3,K/12 (Item 5 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

06804145 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 15199956 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Advertising, R&D expenditures and the market value of the firm. (Mergers
and Acquisitions)
Chauvin, Keith W.; Hirschey, Mark
Financial Management, v22, n4, p128(13)
Winter, 1993
ISSN: 0046-3892 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 6518 LINE COUNT: 00533

... the market value effects of advertising and R&D from other
industry-specific valuation considerations. In addition, the basic
valuation model can be analyzed over samples of advertising-intensive and

R&D-intensive industries to learn the extent to which the valuation effects of advertising and R&D expenditures are mitigated by substantial promotional and innovative activity by competitors. By analyzing the overall sample of firms, in addition to a simple two-part breakdown for manufacturing versus nonmanufacturing firms, it becomes possible to learn the extent to which expenditures...

...and R&D have broad rather than narrow implications for the value of the firm. By considering the market value implications of a three-part sample partition according to firm size (measured by sales revenue), the extent to which firm size plays a role in determining the market value effects of advertising and R&D can also...

15/3,K/13 (Item 6 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
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06508037 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 14376997 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Statistical issues in the assessment of undiscovered oil and gas resources.
Kaufman, Gordon M.
Energy Journal, v14, n1, p183(34)
Jan, 1993
ISSN: 0195-6574 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 10744 LINE COUNT: 00876

... that this condition guarantees uniqueness.

Andreatta and Kaufman (1986) adapt Murthy's (1957) estimator, a close relative of Horvitz and Thompson's estimator, to successive sampling in a different way. If any one population characteristic such as the number N of deposits, the sum of all deposit magnitudes or a fractile...

...in-place deposits is assumed to be known with certainty, then this knowledge be used to compute an estimate of inclusion probabilities from an incomplete sample of the population. They call this "anchored estimation," the known population characteristic being the "anchor." An application to North Sea data partitioned into seven size classes recovers MLE estimates for each of these size classes so closely as to suggest a tight link between conditional (on the anchor) MLE and unbiased estimation via anchoring...

15/3,K/14 (Item 1 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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02244065 87186019
Taxation and Black's zero-beta strategy revisited
Faff, Robert; Hillier, David; Wood, Justin
Financial Analysts Journal v57n5 PP: 57-65 Sep/Oct 2001
ISSN: 0015-198X JRNL CODE: FIA
WORD COUNT: 2996

...TEXT: both subperiods, mimicked the earlier results. Thus, the changed relationship between return and beta was not driven by a sector effect.

Does size matter? To assess the potential confounding effect of size, we partitioned stocks into three size groupings based on market capitalization in each June. The "large" stock group comprised the largest 100 stocks; the "medium" group, the next largest 200 stocks; and the "small" group, the remaining stocks. The mean monthly return for the entire sample period varied significantly with size: Large stocks averaged 1.24 percent; medium stocks averaged 1.07 percent; and small stocks averaged 2.35 percent a...

15/3,K/15 (Item 2 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

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01508044 01-59032

Comparative versus noncomparative advertising: A meta-analysis

Grewal, Dhruv; Kavanoor, Sukumar; Fern, Edward F; Costley, Carolyn; Barnes, James

Journal of Marketing v61n4 PP: 1-15 Oct 1997

ISSN: 0022-2429 JRNL CODE: JMK

WORD COUNT: 10314

...TEXT: from studies that examined multiple products. When subjects or dependent variables differed, we calculated separate effect size estimates across products. The independent variable used to partition studies for calculating the effect size estimates was ad format (comparative ad versus noncomparative ad). Comparative ads were those that explicitly or implicitly compared the sponsor's brand with another brand in...

... three ad levels (e.g., direct comparative, Brand X, noncomparative), we used direct comparative versus noncomparative ads to calculate the effect size estimate. The d- statistic was coded positive if the comparative ad produced more favorable results than the noncomparative ad and negative otherwise.

Moderating variables were included in our analysis...

15/3,K/16 (Item 3 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

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01100398 97-49792

Supplier concentration and pricing of audit services in New Zealand

Johnson, Eric N; Walker, Kenton B; Westergaard, Erik

Auditing: A Journal of Practice & Theory v14n2 PP: 74-89 Fall 1995

ISSN: 0278-0380 JRNL CODE: APT

WORD COUNT: 6255

...TEXT: the New Zealand audit market, but the interactive nature of the relationships among audit firm size, company size, and company listing status require a further analysis of the sample partitioned on company size (large vs. small) and listing status (listed vs. unlisted). The partitioned regression results demonstrate that the Big 5 received fee premiums from large listed and...

15/3,K/17 (Item 4 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

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00811572 94-60964

An analysis of the economic factors related to auditor-client disagreements preceding auditor changes

Dhaliwal, Dan S; Schatzberg, Jeffrey W; Trombley, Mark A

Auditing: A Journal of Practice & Theory v12n2 PP: 22-38 Fall 1993

ISSN: 0278-0380 JRNL CODE: APT

WORD COUNT: 6373

...TEXT: size than the incumbent auditor, relative to clients that change auditors with no disagreement disclosed. Table 8 presents data regarding the incumbent and new auditor partitioned by two different measures of size : (1) Big 8 versus Non-Big 8; and (2) total audited sales.(13) (Table 8 omitted) For the Big 8 versus Non-Big 8 classification...

... to a Big 8 auditor (22 percent versus 11 percent), a chi sup 2 test on the two-by-two contingency table including the 28 sample firms changing to different size auditors indicates an insignificant difference between the switch behavior of the D group and the ND group. When the Big...

*15/3,K/18 (Item 5 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

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00074484 78-08815

Shareable Data Bases Key for Effective Mapmaking

Schmidt, Allan H.

Computerworld v12n19 PP: 36 May 8, 1978

ISSN: 0010-4841 JRNL CODE: COW

...ABSTRACT: which use topological data to describe polygonal features, such as city blocks, could also be used to map such things as land use or health statistics. A topological data base would have wide applicability. The capability to merge 2 cartographic data files into one data base has also been developed. Further...

... be done on merging a gridded data base with the topological data structure. A gridded data base is used in cases where data cannot be partitioned into exactly defined boundaries, such as in the case of rainfall.

17/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 621)
DIALOG(R)File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02244292 Supplier Number: 57830035 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
CybeRecord Successfully Tests Automatic Document Image Recognition
Software.
Business Wire, p0199
Nov 30, 1999
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 460

... Inc. (Nasdaq:CYRD) announced today that it has successfully tested automatic image recognition features of its digital document processing software on a large pre-scanned sampling of diverse microfilm formats.

The software's innovative statistical modeling algorithms automatically locate individual image boundaries on the scanned microfilm and partition the digital file into standardized pages, eliminating excess data. The company is developing an automatic image recognition, enhancement, and restoration solution that is essential for...

17/3,K/2 (Item 1 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

10131199 Supplier Number: 92027009 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Market revaluations of foreign listings' reconciliations to U.S. financial reporting.
El-Gazzar, Samir M.; Finn, Philip M.; Jacob, Rudy A.
International Advances in Economic Research, v8, n3, p221(14)
August, 2002
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Refereed; Academic
Word Count: 6447

... firms from Canada; and
8) (m.sub.j) is the disturbance term for firm j in year t.
Results

Summary Statistics
Table A1 presents summary statistics of the measuring variables. Panel A provides summaries of variables for the total sample, while Panels B, C, and D partition the statistics by region and year of study. From Panel A, the statistics reveal that the mean market reaction (INFOann) to foreign earnings announcement is 1.98 percent of the security's price and 1.04 percent during...

17/3,K/3 (Item 1 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

15535838 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 97185491 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Independent and identically distributed Monte Carlo algorithms for semiparametric linear mixed models.
Ishwaran, Hemant; Takahara, Glen
Journal of the American Statistical Association, 97, 460, 1154(13)
Dec, 2002
ISSN: 0162-1459 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 10386 LINE COUNT: 00986

... encoded using only simple sufficient statistics--thus allowing models to be updated without the need to rerun past data. Note that the number of sufficient statistics for each partition is a linear function of its cardinality, which is typically a small fraction of the sample size. Thus the notion of interruptibility can be applied when n is large.

APPENDIX A: APPROXIMATE WEIGHTED CHINESE RESTAURANT ALGORITHM FOR
SINGLE-MEASUREMENT DATA

Plug...

17/3,K/4 (Item 2 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

15248362 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 94874445 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Branching and competition in the European banking industry.(econometric
analysis of cost of bank branching and competition in nine western
European nations)
Cerasi, Vittoria; Chizzolini, Barbara; Ivaldi, Marc
Applied Economics, 34, 17, 2213(13)
Nov 20, 2002
ISSN: 0003-6846 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 8875 LINE COUNT: 00830

... branches in the sample is comparable to the OECD figures for
Belgium, Germany, and France, while, for the other countries, larger banks
are slightly over sampled .

Table 2 provides some statistics on the partition of the
observations in the sample according to branching behaviour. It appears
that, within the set of multi-branch banks, the majority (2565) opened new
branches or kept their network size...

17/3,K/5 (Item 3 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

12108966 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 59282627 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Competing Effectively: Environmental Scanning, Competitive Strategy, and
Organizational Performance in Small Manufacturing Firms.
Beal, Reginald M.
Journal of Small Business Management, 38, 1, 27
Jan, 2000
ISSN: 0047-2778 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 9058 LINE COUNT: 00889

... divide the sample into scanners and non-scanners. Firms scoring
above the mean were classified as scanners, those below the mean as
non-scanners.

The statistical methods used in testing the hypotheses were
analysis of variance (ANOVA) and t-tests. ANOVA was used to partition the
sample into scanners and non-scanners on each scanning index across the
growth and maturity stages of the industry life cycle. (Growth and maturity
were the...

17/3,K/6 (Item 4 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

11822178 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 59331454 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
New Evidence on Serial Correlation in Analyst Forecast Errors.(Statistical
Data Included)
Nutt, Stacey R.; Easterwood, John C.; Easterwood, Cintia M.
Financial Management, 28, 4, 106
Winter, 1999
DOCUMENT TYPE: Statistical Data Included ISSN: 0046-3892
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 9207 LINE COUNT: 00873

... n = 3 Years
Intercept ((alpha).sub.0)) -1.66 (***)
(t-statistic) (-22.55)

(FE.sub.t-n) (((alpha).sub.1)) 0.12 (***)
 (10.09)
 F Statistic 102
 Adjusted (R.sub.2) 0.011
 Sample Size 9,411
 (***) Significant at the 0.01 level.
 Descriptive Statistics for Partitions of Lagged Residual Forecast
 Error (partitioned by thirds)
 (FE'.sub.jt-n) the forecast error for firm j (i.e., ((E.sub.1)-(F.sub
 ...

17/3,K/7 (Item 5 from file: 148)
 DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
 (c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

10563230 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 21232978 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Small firm and value effects in the Canadian stock market.
 Elfakhani, Said; Lockwood, Larry J.; Zaher, Tarek S.
 Journal of Financial Research, v21, n3, p277(15)
 Fall, 1998
 ISSN: 0270-2592 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
 WORD COUNT: 5517 LINE COUNT: 00546

... non-Januaries during 1975-84, and non-Januaries during 1985-92.
 Results indicate market beta is not priced for Canadian stocks in any
 of the **sample** partitions. None of the t- statistics is significant for
 the beta risk premia. In fact, the risk premia for beta are negative.
 (although insignificant) for most of the partitions presented in...

...S. markets over various subperiods. However, they do not provide
 contrasts between January and non-January.

Firm size effects for Canadian stocks exist in each **sample**
partition presented in Table 3. All of the t- statistics for the
 size-risk premia are significant. Findings indicate the firm size effect is
 noticeably stronger in January than in non-January. For example, over
 cross-sectional regressions and the respective t- statistics are
 reported for each **sample partition**. The first column presents the
 beta risk premia and respective t- statistics and the second column
 presents the size risk premia and respective t-statistics.

** Significant at the 5 percent level.
 Our tests show firm size effects...
 1975-84, 1985-89, January only, and non-January
 months. The averages of the gammas estimated from the
 cross-sectional regressions and the respective t- statistics are
 reported for each **sample partition**. The book-to-market risk premia
 and corresponding t- statistics are presented in the first column The
 size risk premia and corresponding t-statistics are presented in the
 second column.

** Significant at the 5 percent...

17/3,K/8 (Item 6 from file: 148)
 DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
 (c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

10167744 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 20297945 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
A spatial scan statistic for stochastic scan partitions.
 Priebe, Carey E.; Olson, Tim; Healy, Dennis M., Jr.
 Journal of the American Statistical Association, v92, n440, p1476(9)
 Dec, 1997
 ISSN: 0162-1459 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
 WORD COUNT: 6196 LINE COUNT: 00531

... the radius (Sigma) of the median filter for larger target signals.
 This independence assumption is key to the derivation in Section 2.2 of the

sampling distribution of the spatial scan statistic based on the stochastic partition. The effect of this presmoothing on the partition (W.sub.(Sigma))((Zeta)) is investigated in Section 3.1.

In summary, given a realization (Zeta), $W((Zeta)) = \{(R.sub.1), \dots, (R.sub.K)\}$ produces...

17/3,K/9 (Item 7 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

09656754 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19320991 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Product partition models for normal means.
Crowley, Evelyn M.
Journal of the American Statistical Association, v92, n437, p192(7)
March, 1997
ISSN: 0162-1459 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 4907 LINE COUNT: 00410

... 188-205.
----- (1986b), "Combining Minimax Shrinkage Estimators," Journal of the American Statistical Association, 81, 437-445.
Geyer, C. J. (1992), "Practical Markov Chain Monte Carlo," Statistical Science, 7, 473-511.
Hartigan, J. A. (1990), "Partition Models," Communications in Statistics, Part A - Theory and Methods, 19, 2745-2756.
Hastings, W. K. (1970), "Monte Carlo Sampling Methods Using Markov Chains and Their Applications," Biometrika, 87, 97-109.
James, W., and Stein, C. (1961), "Estimation With Quadratic Loss," in Proceedings of the...

17/3,K/10 (Item 8 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
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08405245 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 17781749 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
An empirical analysis of some determinants of the target shareholder premium in takeovers.
Bugeja, Martin; Walter, Terry
Accounting and Finance, v35, n2, p33(28)
Nov, 1995
ISSN: 0810-5391 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 9450 LINE COUNT: 00763

... it difficult for them to retain their position. Also bidders in rejected offers are performing insignificantly better than the bidders whose offers are accepted (t- statistic = 1.09).
Panel D of Table 2 partitions the sample according to the form of payment. It shows target firm's performance prior to the bid is more negative when equity is the form of...

17/3,K/11 (Item 9 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
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06789806 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 14891931 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Common stock price effects of security issues conditioned by current earnings and dividend announcements. (includes appendix)
Manuel, Timothy A.; Brooks, LeRoy D.; Schadler, Frederick P.
Journal of Business, v66, n4, p571(23)
Oct, 1993
ISSN: 0021-9398 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 7878 LINE COUNT: 00750

...	60	43	4	4	
	1986(*)	32	26	2	1

Total	800	579	375	191
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----

* The number of 1986 issues is small because the Registered Offering Statistics tape available for this project does not include all 1986 registrations.

TABLE 3 Sample Size of Each Portfolio Partition

A. Common Stock Offers

	D Precedes B	D Follows B	Row Total
X precedes B	Portfolio 1	Portfolio 2	
	75	38	113
	(39.27%)	(19...	

17/3,K/12 (Item 10 from file: 148)
 DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
 (c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

06505765 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 14320761 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
 An examination of stock price reactions to discount rate changes under
 alternative monetary policy regimes.
 Jensen, Gerald R.; Johnson, Robert R.
 Quarterly Journal of Business and Economics, v32, n2, p26(26)
 Spring, 1993
 ISSN: 0747-5535 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
 WORD COUNT: 6956 LINE COUNT: 00612

... Roley's analysis covers six years (1977-1982) with 27 changes, and
 Hafer studies the 1977-1984 period with 32 changes. In addition, each study
 partitions the sample into different monetary policy regimes. The
 resulting small sample sizes diminish the chances of finding statistical
 significance even if economic significance exists.

5 As indicated by Waud (1970), frequently the New York Fed Bank will
 either lead or lag changes made...

17/3,K/13 (Item 11 from file: 148)
 DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
 (c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

05591355 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 12097510 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
 The timeliness of half yearly earnings announcements and stock returns.
 Sinclair, Norman A.; Young, Joanna C.Y.
 Accounting and Finance, v31, n2, p31(22)
 Nov, 1991
 ISSN: 0810-5391 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
 WORD COUNT: 6108 LINE COUNT: 00514

... size quintile into quintiles according to UEARN. Second, in
 quintiles according to UEARN then within each earnings quintile according
 to SIZE. For each of these partitions we use a statistic based upon
 Jonckheere [1954] which tests for a k- sample trend against ordered
 alternatives.(9) For a given size partition, we expect abnormal returns
 to increase as unexpected earnings increases leading to a significant
 positive TJ statistic across earnings quintiles. These results are
 presented in...

17/3,K/14 (Item 1 from file: 15)
 DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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02430134 207858291
 Updated facts on the U.S. distributions of earnings, income, and wealth
 Rodriguez, Santiago Budria; Diaz-Gimenez, Javier; Quadrini, Vincenzo;

Rios-Rull, Jose-Victor
Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis. Quarterly Review - Federal Reserve
Bank of Minneapolis v26n3 PP: 2-34 Summer 2002
ISSN: 0271-5287 JRNL CODE: FMQ
WORD COUNT: 14821

...TEXT: for this purpose, and this forces us to use cross-sectional data to quantify the age-related differences in inequality.

Specifically, we do the following: we partition the SCF sample into 10 cohorts according to the age of the household heads, we compute the relevant statistics for each cohort, and we compare them with the corresponding statistics for the entire sample. These statistics are the cohort average earnings, income, and wealth...

17/3,K/15 (Item 2 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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02338120 112533724

The use of target prices to justify sell-side analysts' stock recommendations
Bradshaw, Mark T
Accounting Horizons v16n1 PP: 27-41 Mar 2002
ISSN: 0888-7993 JRNL CODE: ACH
WORD COUNT: 6180

...TEXT: and growth are systematically invoked by analysts when summarizing the investment potential of stocks.

In Panel B of Table 3, the second and third columns partition the sample based on whether a target price is disclosed, and the final two columns present a chi

sup 2

statistic and p-value for whether the distribution of each justification differs between the two subsamples. Generally, there are two significant differences between the reports that...

17/3,K/16 (Item 3 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

02184061 74195924

Board independence and audit-firm type
Beasley, Mark S; Petroni, Kathy R
Auditing v20n1 PP: 97-114 Mar 2001
ISSN: 0278-0380 JRNL CODE: APT
WORD COUNT: 7305

...TEXT: non-Big 6 auditors. The data also indicate that the specialists audit the larger insurers (74.6 percent of net premiums written).

Table 2 reports sample descriptive statistics by audit firm type. Univariate t-tests, Chisquare tests, or Wilcoxon rank-sum tests are performed across the partitions as a preliminary analysis. Table 2 indicates that the variable of interest OUTBD, measured as the percentage of outside directors on the board of directors...

17/3,K/17 (Item 4 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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01752443 04-03434

Partition structures and sufficient statistics

Joyce, Paul

Journal of Applied Probability v35n3 PP: 622-632 Sep 1998

ISSN: 0021-9002 JRNL CODE: APP

ABSTRACT: Is the Ewens distribution the only one-parameter family of partition structures where the total number of types sampled is a sufficient statistic? In general, the answer is no. It is shown that all counterexamples can be generated via an urn scheme. The urn scheme need only satisfy...

17/3,K/18 (Item 5 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

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01318296 99-67692

Recession-induced stress and the prediction of corporate failure

Kane, Gregory D; Richardson, Frederick M; Graybeal, Patricia

Contemporary Accounting Research v13n2 PP: 631-650 Fall 1996

ISSN: 0823-9150 JRNL CODE: CAR

WORD COUNT: 7023

...TEXT: and nonstressed firms (replicating Hopwood et al.) and between firms undergoing recession and those not undergoing recession.

This result is further refined by dividing the sample into the four partitions described earlier and testing for incremental improvements from stress and recession knowledge. The lambda statistic for the difference between the unconditioned and the recession- and stressed-controlled model -2LogL measures is 126.783 (24 df), and is also statistically significant...

17/3,K/19 (Item 6 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

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01318293 99-67689

The effects of cross-sectional scale differences on regression results in empirical accounting research

Barth, Mary E; Kallapur, Sanjay

Contemporary Accounting Research v13n2 PP: 527-567 Fall 1996

ISSN: 0823-9150 JRNL CODE: CAR

WORD COUNT: 15195

...TEXT: the sample median and zero otherwise. Untabulated findings reveal a significantly positive coefficient on SALESDEPR-c's estimate is 173.34 with a White t- statistic of 5.65.

To use Barth (1994) for illustrating the diagnostic, we partition Barth's 1989 sample based on a scale proxy, book value of equity for the investment securities regressions, and net income for the securities gains and losses regressions. Regression...

17/3,K/20 (Item 7 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

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01051787 97-01181

Organizational influence in a model of the moral decision process of accountants

Jones, Scott K; Hildebeitel, Kenneth M

Journal of Business Ethics v14n6 PP: 417-431 Jun 1995

ISSN: 0167-4544 JRNL CODE: JBE

WORD COUNT: 6184

...TEXT: and college training) were not included in any of the final models because of insufficient data, or were eliminated because the analyses showed no apparent statistical relationship at any reasonable level for any factor or respondent subset. Area of employment is used to partition the sample into subgroups for further analysis. Variable X sub 5*6, which we label "employer support", is the interaction between encouragement and training. Model parameters are...

17/3,K/21 (Item 8 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

00964645 96-14038
Life insurer financial distress prediction: A neural network model
Huang, Chin-Sheng; Dorsey, Robert E; Boose, Mary Ann
Journal of Insurance Regulation v13n2 PP: 131-167 Winter 1994
ISSN: 0736-248X JRNL CODE: JIA
WORD COUNT: 8095

...TEXT: group omega sub i if x is in the region Omega sub i. For the financial distress case, the estimation problem is to identify a statistical model that best partitions the sample space of companies' financial ratios into the two groups: FIC and nonFIC.

We also confine ourselves to the Bayes minimal risk decision rule, which is ...

17/3,K/22 (Item 9 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

00789886 94-39278
The effect of government size on economic growth
Sheehey, Edmund J
Eastern Economic Journal v19n3 PP: 321-328 Summer 1993
ISSN: 0094-5056 JRNL CODE: EEJ
WORD COUNT: 3215

...TEXT: tests do reject the hypothesis that the coefficients are the same in the two sets of countries and the level of real GDP chosen to partition the sample was that which maximized the F statistic in this test.(10) These results suggest that the significantly negative impact of a larger government share is confined to the high income countries. For...

17/3,K/23 (Item 10 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

00251912 84-30473
The Use of Binary Search Trees in External Distribution Sorting
Cooper, David; Lynch, Michael F.
Information Processing & Management v20n4 PP: 547-557 1984
ISSN: 0306-4573 JRNL CODE: IPM

...ABSTRACT: based on the use of binary search trees for tree partitioning. With the new method, incoming files are decomposed into partitions with binary trees until partitions reach a manageable size for internal sorting. The search tree is generated by deriving statistics from a small sample of the data to be sorted. The method should be applicable to any data characterized by some degree of regularity, such as bibliographic and natural...

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2003/Jul W03

(c) 2003 European Patent Office

File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20030807,UT=20030731

(c) 2003 WIPO/Univentio

Set	Items	Description
S1	130477	DATABASE? ? OR DATA()BASE? ? OR REPOSITOR??? OR DBM OR DBMS OR RDBM OR RDBMS
S2	3568	S1(5N)(DUPLICAT? OR REPLICA? OR COPY??? OR COPIE? ? OR REP- RODUC?)
S3	7588	PARTITION?(5N)(DETERMIN? OR ESTIMAT??? OR ANALYZ? OR ANALY- S? OR ASSESS? OR CALCULAT? OR ASCERTAIN? OR COMPUTE OR COMPUT- ES OR COMPUTED OR COMPUTING OR GAUG? OR EVALUAT? OR FIGURED OR FIGURING OR MEASUR? OR DEFIN?)
S4	2727	PARTITION?(5N)(SIZE? ? OR SIZING OR BOUNDAR??? OR RANGE? ? OR EXTENT? ? OR MAGNITUDE? ?)
S5	329322	SAMPL???
S6	54728	STATISTIC??
S7	5	S2(S)S3(S)S5(S)S6
S8	10	S1(S)S3(S)S5(S)S6
S9	13	S7:S8
S10	26	S1(S)S3(S)S5:S6
S11	27	S9:S10
S12	18	S2(S)S3 AND IC=G06F
S13	10	S12 NOT S11
S14	145	S1(S)S3 AND IC=G06F
S15	34	S3(S)S5(S)S6
S16	13	S15 AND IC=G06F
S17	6	S16 NOT (S11 OR S13)
S18	80	S3(S)S5:S6 AND IC=G06F
S19	39	S3(20N)S5:S6 AND IC=G06F
S20	34	S19 NOT (S11 OR S13 OR S17)
S21	408	S4(5N)(DETERMIN? OR ESTIMAT??? OR ANALYZ? OR ANALYS? OR AS- SESS? OR CALCULAT? OR ASCERTAIN? OR COMPUTE OR COMPUTES OR CO- MPUTED OR COMPUTING OR GAUG? OR EVALUAT? OR FIGURED OR FIGURI- NG OR MEASUR? OR DEFIN?)
S22	54	S21(S)(S1 OR S5:S6)
S23	14	S22 AND IC=G06F
S24	12	S23 NOT (S11 OR S13 OR S17)
S25	138	S21 AND IC=G06F
S26	34	S25/TI,AB,CM
S27	29	S26 NOT (S11 OR S13 OR S17 OR S24)
S28	79	PARTITION? ?(10N)STATISTIC??
S29	38	S28 AND IC=G06F
S30	37	S29 NOT (S11 OR S13 OR S17 OR S24 OR S27)

11/5,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00940329

DATA MINING APPLICATION WITH IMPROVED DATA MINING ALGORITHM SELECTION
APPLICATION D'EXPLORATION EN PROFONDEUR DE DONNEES POUVANT AMELIORER LE
CHOIX D'UN ALGORITHME D'EXPLORATION EN PROFONDEUR DE DONNEES

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South Riverside Plaza, Chicago, IL 60606, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200273446 A1 20020919 (WO 0273446)

Application: WO 2002US5726 20020226 (PCT/WO US0205726)

Priority Application: US 2001274008 20010307; US 2001992435 20011116

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU

CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP

KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO

RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-015/18

International Patent Class: G06F-017/00; G06F-017/30

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 14938

English Abstract

A training database (including data mining algorithm descriptions and metafeatures characterizing probability density functions of features) in the memory and computer readable program code (i) to extract features that classify data, (ii) to calculate metafeatures describing the case probability density function, and (iii) to select a data mining algorithm by using the training database to map the calculated metafeatures describing the case probability density function to the selected data mining algorithm. The frequency of the occurrence of features with respect to datum in the data defining a case probability density function.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne une base de données d'entraînement (comportant des descriptions et des méta-éléments d'algorithme d'exploration en profondeur de données caractérisant des densités de probabilité d'éléments) logée en mémoire, et un code de programme lisible par ordinateur destiné à: (i) extraire des éléments de classement des données; (ii) calculer des méta-éléments décrivant la densité de probabilité du cas; (iii) choisir un algorithme d'exploration en profondeur de données en utilisant la base de données d'entraînement pour mapper les méta-éléments calculés décrivant la densité de probabilité du cas relativement à l'algorithme d'exploration en profondeur de données choisi. La fréquence d'occurrence des éléments par rapport à la référence dans les données définit une densité de probabilité du cas.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20020919 A1 With international search report.

Examination 20030109 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of
19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... this embodiment may also identify a point of diminishing returns in the number of features and estimate feature robustness. The computer readable program code to estimate feature robustness may also partition the data into subsets, temporally, sequentially, randomly, or otherwise. The computer readable program code to estimate feature robustness in this embodiment may then calculate the entropy of each subset as a statistical measure of similarity. The computer readable program code in this embodiment may also identify parameters (such as user preferences, real-time deployment issues, available memory...

11/5,K/23 (Item 23 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00487341 **Image available**

STORAGE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR DOCUMENT IMAGE DATABASE

SYSTEME DE GESTION DE MEMOIRE POUR BASE DE DONNEES D'IMAGERIE DOCUMENTAIRE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC CORPORATION OF AMERICA,

Inventor(s):

LOPRESTI Daniel P,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9918693 A1 19990415

Application: WO 98US20310 19980929 (PCT/WO US9820310)

Priority Application: US 97943428 19971003

Designated States: CA CN JP KR AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC
NL PT SE

Main International Patent Class: H04L-012/00

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 7031

English Abstract

A method of managing storage in a document image database (14) using document analysis (32) to partition documents into logical regions and modified by reducing storage size of the regions using different reduction modifiers according to various storage preference rules (78). Storage preference rules are intended to maintain high quality representations of important document information while reducing storage requirements at the expense of lesser important aspects of the document. In particular, the different reduction modifiers (34) applied to stored document images include reducing sampling depth, reducing sampling resolution based on minimum font size, utilizing lossy and lossless compression schemes and discarding unimportant regions of document image. Over time, document analysis and modification can be repeated to further reduce the storage size of previously stored data files (50, 52, 54).

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un procede permettant de gerer la memoire d'une base de donnees d'imagerie documentaire (14) en utilisant l'analyse de documents (32). Celle-ci permet de diviser les documents en regions logiques et de les modifier en reduisant leur volume de memoire. Cette derniere operation se fait a l'aide de modificateurs de reduction et selon differentes regles preferentielles de stockage (78). Ces dernieres ont pour but de conserver la haute qualite des representations de documents importants tout en reduisant les exigences de stockage aux depens de certains aspects des documents qui presentent une moindre importance. En particulier, les differents modificateurs de reduction (34) appliques aux images stockees comprennent la reduction de la densite d'echantillonnage, la reduction de la resolution d'echantillonnage basee sur la police minimum, l'utilisation de procedes de compression a pertes et sans pertes et l'exclusion des regions des documents qui ne presentent

pas d'importance. Par la suite, l'analyse de documents et la modification peuvent etre repetees afin de reduire a nouveau le volume de memoire des fichiers precedemment stockes (50, 52, 54).

English Abstract

A method of managing storage in a document image database (14) using document analysis (32) to partition documents into logical regions and modified by reducing storage size of the regions using different reduction modifiers according to various storage preference rules (78). Storage...

...requirements at the expense of lesser important aspects of the document. In particular, the different reduction modifiers (34) applied to stored document images include reducing sampling depth, reducing sampling resolution based on minimum font size, utilizing lossy and lossless compression schemes and discarding unimportant regions of document image. Over time, document analysis and modification...

13/5,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01136590

Provision of continuous database service and scalable query performance
using active redundant copies

Bereitstellung von kontinuierlichen Datenbankdiensten und skalierbarer
Suchleistung durch aktive redundante Kopien

Provision de service de base de donnees et performance d'interrogation
echelonnable par l'usage des copies redondantes

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

NCR INTERNATIONAL INC., (1449480), 1700 South Patterson Boulevard,
Dayton, Ohio 45479, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)

INVENTOR:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 992909 A2 000412 (Basic)
EP 992909 A3 011219

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 99307381 990917;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 163708 980930

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-011/14

ABSTRACT EP 992909 A2

A method and apparatus for distributing computer resources in a network environment. A network of computer systems is partitioned into at least one computing system partition, and is configured into at least one redundancy group. The computing system partitions include applications, computing system nodes, and copies of a database schema. The copies of the database schema are replicated at each computing system partition within a network. The computing system partition manages interactions between the instances, the computing system nodes, and the copy of the database schema within the respective computing system partition. The redundancy group comprises at least one computing system and at a plurality of computing system partitions, and manages the replication of the database schema within the computing system and computing system partitions.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 126

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: NONE

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Change: 001004 A2 Inventor information changed: 20000814

Application: 20000412 A2 Published application without search report

Examination: 030312 A2 Date of dispatch of the first examination
report: 20030122

Examination: 020821 A2 Date of request for examination: 20020619

Search Report: 011219 A3 Separate publication of the search report

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200015	787
SPEC A	(English)	200015	4034
Total word count - document A			4821
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			4821

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-011/14

- at least one computing system partition , including at least one instance of an application, at least one computing system node, and at least one copy of a database schema, the copies of the database schema being replicated at each computing system partition within a network, and wherein each computing system partition manages interactions between the instances, the computing system nodes, and the copy of the database schema within the respective computing system partition ;
 - a plurality of computing systems connected together via the network, wherein each computing system comprises one or more computing system partitions;
 - at least one redundancy group, comprising at least one computing system and a plurality of computing system partitions , wherein each redundancy group manages the replication of the database schema within the computing system and computing system partitions within the redundancy group.
2. The system of claim 1, wherein the redundancy group defines a first computing system as the computing system that replicates...
- ...10. A method for distributing computer resources in a network environment, comprising the steps of:
- assembling, as part of a computer network, at least one computing system partition , including at least one instance of an application, at least one computing system node, and at least one copy of a database schema, the copies of the database schema being replicated at each computing system partition within the computer network;
 - configuring, within the computer network, a plurality of computing systems connected together via the computer network, wherein each computing system comprises...
- ...method of claim 10, wherein the task is a database replication within the computer network.
- 12. The method of claim 11, wherein the task of database replication is performed by a first computing system partition within the redundancy group.
 - 13. The method of claim 12, wherein the task of database replication is performed by a second computing system partition within the redundancy group when the first computing system partition is unavailable.
 - 14. The method of claim 10, wherein the redundancy group can be redefined to include a different set of computing systems.
 - 15. The...
- ...method for providing database access, comprising the steps of:
- operating at least one computing system within a network, the computing system containing at least one computing system partition and the computing system being a member of a redundancy group, wherein the computing system partition includes at least one instance of an application, at least one computing system node, and at least one copy of a database schema, the copies of the database schema being replicated at each computing system partition within a network; and
 - managing the replication of the database schema within the computing system and computing system partitions within the redundancy group.

13/5,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 348)
 DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01134455

Failure recovery of partitioned computer systems including a database schema
 Ausfallbeseitigung von verteilten Rechnersystemen die Datenbankschemata beinhalten
 Retablissement de defaillance de systemes d'ordinateurs partages contenant

un schema de base de donnees
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
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INVENTOR:
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LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Cleary, Fidelma et al (85871), International IP Department NCR Limited
206 Marylebone Road, London NW1 6LY, (GB)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 990986 A2 000405 (Basic)
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 99306824 990827;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 164258 980930
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;
LU; MC; NL; PT; SE
EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-011/07

ABSTRACT EP 990986 A2

A method and apparatus for automatically redistributing tasks to reduce the effect of a computer outage on a computer network. The apparatus comprises at least one redundancy group comprised of one or more computing systems, comprised of one or more computing system partitions. The computing system partition includes copies of a database schema that are replicated at each computing system partition. The redundancy group monitors the status of the computing systems and the computing system partitions, and assigns a task to the computing systems based on the monitored status of the computing systems.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 94

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 1

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 20000405 A2 Published application without search report
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200014	558
SPEC A	(English)	200014	4855
Total word count - document A			5413
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			5413

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-011/07

...ABSTRACT outage on a computer network. The apparatus comprises at least one redundancy group comprised of one or more computing systems, comprised of one or more computing system partitions. The computing system partition includes copies of a database schema that are replicated at each computing system partition. The redundancy group monitors the status of the computing systems and the computing system partitions, and assigns a task to the computing systems based on the monitored status of the computing systems.

...SPECIFICATION in a failure recovery system, characterized by:

one or more computing systems connected together via a network, wherein each computing system comprises one or more computing system partitions each including at least one copy of a database schema, the copies of the database schema being replicated at each computing system partition within a network;
at least one redundancy group comprised of the computing systems and the computing system partitions, wherein each redundancy group monitors a status...

...from a computer failure, characterized by the steps of:

operating one or more computing systems within a network, the computing systems comprising one or more computing system partitions each including at least one copy of a database schema, the copies

...accordance with the present invention comprises at least one redundancy group comprised of one or more computing systems, which are comprised of one or more computing system partitions. The computing system partition includes copies of a database schema that are replicated at each computing system partition. The redundancy group monitors the status of the computing systems and the computing system partitions, and assigns a task to the computing systems based on the monitored status of the computing systems.

The foregoing description of the preferred embodiment of...

CLAIMS 1. A failure recovery system, characterized by:

one or more computing systems connected together via a network, wherein each computing system comprises one or more computing system partitions each including at least one copy of a database schema, the copies of the database schema being replicated at each computing system partition within a network;
at least one redundancy group comprised of the computing systems and the computing system partitions, wherein each redundancy group monitors a status...

...from a computer failure, characterized by the steps of:

operating one or more computing systems within a network, the computing systems comprising one or more computing system partitions each including at least one copy of a database schema, the copies of the database schema being replicated at each computing system partition within a network;
configuring the computing systems into at least one redundancy group;
monitoring a status of the computing systems and the computing system partitions within the redundancy group; and
assigning...

...computer network, characterized by the steps of

operating one or more computing systems within the computer network, wherein the computing system includes at least one computing system partition, the computing system partition having at least one copy of a database schema;
configuring the computing systems together via the computer network;
configuring, within the computer network, at least one redundancy group, comprising one or more computing...

13/5,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00685417

FLEXIBLE MULTI-PLATFORM PARTITIONING FOR COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

FLEXIBLE MEHRFACH-PLATTFORM-AUFTEILUNG FUR RECHNERANWENDUNGEN

PARTITIONEMENT FLEXIBLE DE PLATE-FORMES POUR APPLICATIONS SUR ORDINATEUR

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 746816 A1 961211 (Basic)

EP 746816 B1 011024

WO 9504968 950216

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 94924570 940803; WO 94US8785 940803

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 101411 930803

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB; IE; IT; NL; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-009/46

CITED PATENTS (EP B): EP 466486 A; EP 533445 A; US 4809170 A; US 4951192 A;

US 5126932 A; US 5202987 A; US 5339419 A; US 5339435 A

CITED REFERENCES (EP B):

JIUBIN JU ET AL: "PARALLEL COMPUTING USING IDLE WORKSTATIONS" OPERATING
SYSTEMS REVIEW (SIGOPS), vol. 27, no. 3, 1 July 1993 (1993-07-01),
pages 87-96, XP000384246;

NOTE:

No A-document published by EPO

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Examination: 000531 A1 Date of dispatch of the first examination
report: 20000418
Application: 950524 A International application (Art. 158(1))
Lapse: 030723 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a
contracting state (Country, date): DE
20020125, NL 20011024, SE 20020124,
Oppn None: 021016 B1 No opposition filed: 20020725
Grant: 011024 B1 Granted patent
Change: 001129 A1 Title of invention (French) changed: 20001011
Assignee: 010411 A1 Transfer of rights to new applicant: SUN
MICROSYSTEMS, INC. (1392733) 901 San Antonio
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Lapse: 020626 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a
contracting state (Country, date): SE
20020124,
Lapse: 030219 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a
contracting state (Country, date): NL
20011024, SE 20020124,
Application: 961211 A1 Published application (A1with Search Report
;A2without Search Report)
Examination: 961211 A1 Date of filing of request for examination:
960229
Search Report: 991201 A1 Date of drawing up and dispatch of
supplementary:search report 19991018
Change: 991201 A1 International Patent Classification changed:
19991013
Change: 991201 A1 International Patent Classification changed:
19991013

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	200143	1602
CLAIMS B	(German)	200143	1713
CLAIMS B	(French)	200143	1823
SPEC B	(English)	200143	11618
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			16756
Total word count - documents A + B			16756

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-009/46

...SPECIFICATION support a greater load. In this case, the RDBMS access
partition should run on each node where an RDBMS engine is located. Forte
supports the replication of this RDBMS access partition and provides
a router to allow multiple RDBMS engines to service the next RDBMS
request in the application queue. The other reason for...

...back-up node. For example, a node may provide a key analytical service
or image for the user. In these cases it is possible to define a
replicated partition as an alternate node that can be accessed in the
event that the primary node is unavailable. Forte also provides a router
that can access...

13/5,K/4 (Item 1 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00871025 **Image available**
AUTOMATIC DATABASE REPLICATION SERVER AND METHODS
PROCEDES ET SERVEUR DE REPLICATION DE BASE DE DONNEES

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Patent Applicant/Inventor:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200205116 A2 20020117 (WO 0205116)
Application: WO 2001US21075 20010702 (PCT/WO US0121075)
Priority Application: US 2000611099 20000706

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU

CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD
SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/00

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description
Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 5332

English Abstract

Systems and methods for automatically replicating database information. A subscription database (110) is queried by a database replication server (120) to obtain custom attributes defined in a plurality of custom database information subscriptions (115). The custom attributes for each database information subscription (115) include: (a) the identification of one or more master subscription databases (130), and (b) at least one operation to be performed on the one or more master subscription database to create a custom information database. The operation(s) to be performed can include merging database information contained in records (135) from two or more master subscription databases (130), partitioning database information contained in one or more master subscription databases (130). The operations identified by the custom attributes for each custom database information subscription (115) are used to automatically generate custom information databases (140) containing preferred database information from the master subscription databases (130).

French Abstract

L'invention concerne des systemes et des procedes permettant de repliquer automatiquement des informations de bases de donnees. Un serveur de replication (120) de base de donnees demande a une base de donnees d'abonnement (110) d'obtenir des attributs personnalises definis dans une pluralite d'abonnements d'informations (115) de base de donnees personnalisee. Les attributs personnalises de chaque abonnement d'informations (115) de base de donnees comprennent a) l'identification d'au moins une base de donnees (130) d'abonnement maitre, et b) au moins une operation a executer sur la base de donnees d'abonnement maitre afin de creer une base de donnees d'informations personnalisee. La ou les operation(s) a effectuer consistent a fusionner les informations de base de donnees contenues dans des enregistrements (135) a partir d'au moins deux bases de donnees (130) d'abonnement maitres, et a partitionner les informations de base de donnees contenues dans la base de donnees (130) d'abonnement maitre. Les operations identifiees par les attributs personnalises pour chaque abonnement d'informations (115) de base de donnees personnalisee sont automatiquement utilisees pour creer des bases de donnees (140) d'informations personnalisees contenant des informations

de base de donnees preferees provenant des bases de donnees (130)
d'abonnement maitres.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20020117 A2 Without international search report and to be
republished upon receipt of that report.

Examination 20020801 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of
19th month from priority date

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/00

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Detailed Description

... Next, in Step 370, it is determined from the custom attributes whether the custom database information subscription requires a partition operation. If so, a partitioned copy of the identified Master Subscription Database 130 is created (Step 375). Regardless of the need for partitioning, it is also determined whether the custom database information subscription requires a merging operation (Step 380). If so, the identified databases are merged (Step 285); the merged databases can...

...can also identify one or more filtering operations to be performed on a database (Step 380). If a filtering operation is identified, the local copy of the identified Master Subscription Database 130 is filtered using the specified criteria (Step 395); the resulting database can be stored in a local database and/or in a publication database...

Claim

... of said

custom database information subscriptions by performing said at least one operation on said database information stored in said one or more master subscription databases.

10 The database replication server recited in Claim 9, wherein said merging, partitioning and filtering operations are definable on a record or record field basis

11 The database replication server recited in Claim 9, wherein said act of generating said custom information database...

13/5,K/8 (Item 5 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00730924 **Image available**

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR IMPROVED DOCUMENT SEARCHING

PROCEDE ET APPAREIL POUR AMELIORER LA RECHERCHE DE DOCUMENTS

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Inventor(s):

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Legal Representative:

ATTAYA Michael E, Cesari & McKenna, LLP, 30 Rows Wharf, Boston, MA 02110
, US

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200043911 A1 20000727 (WO 0043911)

Application: WO 99US1299 19990122 (PCT/WO US9901299)

Designated States: AL AU BA BB BG BR CA CN CU CZ EE GD GE HR HU ID IL IN IS
JP KP KR LC LK LR LT LV MG MK MN MX NO NZ PL RO SG SI SK SL TR TT UA UZ
VN YU

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 17030

English Abstract

To facilitate accurate document searching, electronically accessible documents are provided with abstracts written in a highly constrained artificial grammar. The artificial grammar is capable of expressing the thoughts and information ordinarily conveyed in a natural grammar, but in a structured format that restricts the number of possible alternative meanings. Accordingly, while the grammar is clear in the sense of being easily understood by native speakers of the vocabulary and complex in its ability to express sophisticated concepts, sentences are derived from an organized vocabulary according to fixed rules. A query, preferably formulated in accordance with these rules, is employed by a search engine in the usual fashion. Due to the highly constrained meaning of the search query, and the likelihood that relevant documents have similar or matching abstracts in their headers, key-word searches are likely to identify the most relevant documents.

French Abstract

Afin de faciliter la recherche de documents, les documents électroniquement accessibles sont pourvus de résumés rédigés dans une grammaire artificielle extrêmement comprimée. La grammaire artificielle est capable d'exprimer la pensée et l'information normalement exprimée par la grammaire naturelle, mais dans un format structure qui restreint le nombre de significations alternatives possibles. Par conséquent, tandis que la grammaire est claire dans le sens qu'elle est facilement compréhensible par les locuteurs natifs du vocabulaire et complexe dans sa capacité d'exprimer des concepts sophistiqués, les phrases proviennent d'un vocabulaire organisé selon des règles fixes. Une requête, de préférence formulée selon lesdites règles, est utilisée par un moteur de recherche de la manière habituelle. En raison du sens extrêmement comprimé de la requête, et la possibilité que des documents pertinents aient des résumés similaires ou analogues dans leur en-tête, la recherche de mots-clés est susceptible d'identifier les documents les plus pertinents.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20000727 A1 With international search report.
Examination 20001019 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... and the COMMUNICATOR and NAVIGATOR products
supplied by Netscape Communications Corp.

To support analysis module 225 (if included), main memory 204 may also include a partition defining a series of databases capable of storing the linguistic units of the invention; these are representatively de noted by reference numerals 2351, 2352, 2353i 2354...

...col

umns-the first containing the linguistic unit, the second containing a definition (if the linguistic unit has more than one meaning and is therefore replicated in the database), and the third containing a

synonyms.

An input buffer 240 receives from the user, via keyboard 210, an input sentence. Analysis module 225 examines the...

13/5,K/9 (Item 6 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00295434 **Image available**

FIRST COME MEMORY ACCESSING WITHOUT CONFLICT
SYSTEME D'ACCES MEMOIRE SANS CONFLIT SELON LE PRINCIPE DE PREMIER ARRIVE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

CONNER Kenneth H,

Inventor(s):

CONNER Kenneth H,

HUNTER James G,

SPAR Gregory P,

ANDERSON Bruce,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9513583 A1 19950518

Application: WO 94US12850 19941108 (PCT/WO US9412850)

Priority Application: US 93151063 19931109

Designated States: AU BR CA FI JP KR NO RU SE AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE
IT LU MC NL PT SE

Main International Patent Class: G06F-012/00

International Patent Class: G06F-13:14

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 26601

English Abstract

An information storage system (100) includes a controller (116) for managing the resources of a common mass storage device (128) in order to enable multiple hosts (104, 104) connected to a common bus (106) to independently read and write to the mass storage device (128) in a relatively high speed manner on a first come, real time basis. In particular, a system of commands is provided which enables each host (104) to read and write to the mass storage device (128) on an independent, first come, real time basis by locking the requested address space irrespective of the origination. Even though an address storage space may be locked, the data within such space is always readable by another host (104). Should a subsequent host (104) issue a command to write to the locked address space, the command is aborted and a flag is set indicating to the subsequent requesting host (104) that the area is locked.

French Abstract

Un systeme de memorisation d'informations (100) comprend un controleur (116) pour gerer les ressources d'une memoire de masse commune (128) afin de permettre a un grand nombre d'hotes (104, 104) connectes a un bus commun (106) de lire et d'ecrire independamment dans la memoire de masse (128), avec une vitesse relativement elevee, en temps reel, et selon un systeme de premier arrive. En particulier, un systeme d'instructions est prevu qui permet a chaque hote (104) de lire et d'ecrire dans la memoire de masse (128), selon un systeme en temps reel de premier arrive, en verrouillant l'espace d'adressage demande quelle que soit son origine. Meme si un espace d'adressage peut etre verrouille, les donnees contenues dans cet espace peuvent toujours etre lues par un autre hote (104). Lorsqu'un autre hote (104) emit une instruction pour lire l'espace d'adressage verrouille, l'instruction est avortee et un drapeau est place pour indiquer a l'autre hote (104) que la zone est verrouillee.

Main International Patent Class: G06F-012/00

International Patent Class: G06F-13:14

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... e.g.,

audit space 146, data space 148, keys space 150, swap space 152 and pads 2 0 space 154). After the pointers for the partitions 142 and 144 are determined, additional copies of the new database address table are stored in various protected memory storage areas. for example, one or both of the special purpose storage spaces 156 in step 532...

27/5,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00872757

Method and apparatus for controlling access to and corruption of
information in computer systems

Verfahren und Anordnung für die Zugangs- und Informationsverfälschungskon-
trolle in Rechnersystemen

Procede et appareil de limitation de l'accès aux informations contenues
dans des systemes d'ordinateur, ainsi que de leurs alterations

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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states: BE;DE;FR;GB;IT;NL;SE)

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Killeen, Reginald, 39 Kirkbank Road, Burntisland, KY3 9HZ, (GB)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 800135 A1 971008 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 97301605 970311;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): GB 9605338 960313

DESIGNATED STATES: BE; DE; FR; GB; IT; NL; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-011/00;

ABSTRACT EP 800135 A1

There is disclosed a method and apparatus for controlling access to and
corruption of information in a computer system. In known "PC Virus"
protection methods the boot partition becomes "Read Only" when the system
is in Supervised Mode. However, Microsoft Windows, although not strictly
self-modifying, does require that certain files located within the
Windows directory, can be written to. Accordingly the present invention
provides a method of controlling access to and modification of
information stored on a storage medium forming part of a computer system
comprising: dividing information stored on the storage medium into a
plurality of non-overlapping partitions including a boot partition and at
least one general partition, characterised by: designating at least one
of said partitions a Write Many Recoverable (WMR) partition wherein, in
use, if a write command is issued to overwrite any resident information
stored in a/the WMR partition by updating information is written on the
storage medium in a location other than where the resident information is
stored and a (virtual) pointer to the updated information is set up/kept
so that the updated information can be accessed, as required during a
remainder of a session.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 191

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Examination: 010321 A1 Date of dispatch of the first examination
report: 20010201

Application: 971008 A1 Published application (A1with Search Report
;A2without Search Report)

Examination: 980603 A1 Date of filing of request for examination:
980407

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	9710W1	1760
SPEC A	(English)	9710W1	5635
Total word count - document A			7395
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			7395

...CLAIMS a Sector Relocation Table (SRT) associated with it which table is
held a Random Access Memory (RAM) of the Supervisor, each entry in a
SRT defining the address of a range of sectors in the WMR

partition that have been updated and an address where the updated information is located, this location being within the dedicated area.

9. An apparatus for controlling...

27/5,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00844672

Method and means for creating distributed object-oriented applications
Verfahren und Mittel zur Herstellung von distribuierten Objekt-orientierten
Anwendungen

Procede et moyens pour creer des applications oriente-objets distribuees
PATENT ASSIGNEE:

International Business Machines Corporation, (200120), Old Orchard Road,
Armonk, N.Y. 10504, (US), (applicant designated states: DE;FR;GB)

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 780763 A1 970625 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 96308312 961118;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): CA 2165893 951221

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-009/46; G06F-009/44;

ABSTRACT EP 780763 A1

A software partitioning tool is disclosed. Based on a visual display of an application that shows program objects and the connections or interactions between the objects, an internal representation of the application is defined. As the user interacts with the visual display of the application, creating new partitions and relocating program objects in the new partitions, the internal representation of the display is constantly updated. Once a connection between program objects crosses partition boundaries, it is redefined in the internal representation as a distributed interaction (a connection), and representative server and client stubs are defined. At a number of points, the user also has the opportunity to set middleware protocols. Once the user commits to a distribution design, a code generator in the tool generates the actual server and client stubs for all distributed connections based on the definitions in the internal representation of the application.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 147

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 970625 A1 Published application (A1with Search Report
;A2without Search Report)

Withdrawal: 981028 A1 Date on which the European patent application
was deemed to be withdrawn: 971230

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPAB97	918
SPEC A	(English)	EPAB97	3881
Total word count - document A			4799
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			4799

...CLAIMS program object parts and connections between the objects;
defining an internal representation of the displayed application;
in response to user action, displaying at least one partition
boundary and defining said at least one partition boundary in
the internal representation;
in response to user action, relocating, on the displayed application, at
least one program object so that its connection with other program

objects cross said at least one partition boundary and defining said connections as distributed connections in the internal representation;
determining from said distributed connections server objects and client objects; and
in response to a user...
...comprising the computer-implemented steps of:
initially defining an internal representation of the objects and connections of the displayed application design;
in response to user definition of at least one partition boundary in the displayed application design, defining corresponding empty partition containers in the internal representation;
in response to user relocation of at least one program object across said at least one partition...
...visual representation of connections between the objects, the tool comprising:
a metadata generator for defining a current internal representation of the displayed application and for defining any connections crossing partition boundaries in said displayed application as distributed connections in the current internal representation; and
a code generator for generating distributed interfaces for all distributed connections defined...
...internal representation of the objects and connections of the displayed application design;
computer readable program code means for causing the computer, in response to user definition of at least one partition boundary in the displayed application design, to define corresponding empty partition containers in the internal representation;
computer readable program code means for causing the computer, in...

27/5,K/11 (Item 11 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00378012

Partitioning of sorted lists for multiprocessor sort and merge.
Verteilung geordneter Listen zur Mehrprozessor-Sortierung und zum -Mischen.
Decoupage de listes trieées pour le tri et la fusion par plusieurs processeurs.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

International Business Machines Corporation, (200120), Old Orchard Road,
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Varman, Peter Joseph, 7530 Bromton, 823, Houston Texas 77025, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 378038 A2 900718 (Basic)
EP 378038 A3 910502

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 89480181 891206;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 297634 890113

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-007/36; G06F-009/46; G06F-015/16;

CITED REFERENCES (EP A):

I.E.E.E. TRANSACTIONS ON COMPUTERS vol. 37, no. 12,
December 1988, pages 1619-1626, New York, US; R.S. FRANCIS et al.: "A
Benchmark Parallel Sort for Shared Memory Multiprocessors"

THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE INSTITUTE OF ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION
ENGINEERS OF JAPAN vol. E69, no. 9, September 1986, pages

996-1001, Tokyo, JP; S. HORIGUCHI et al.: "A Parallel Sorting Algorithm
for a Linearly Connected Multiprocessor"

IBM TECHNICAL DISCLOSURE BULLETIN

vol. 31, no. 1, June

1988, pages 383-388, Armonk, New York, US; "Efficient Parallel Quicksort Using Fetch-and-Add in Multi-Processor Computing Systems";

ABSTRACT EP 378038 A2

Any number of sorted lists are efficiently partitioned into P lists, where P represents the number of processors available to sort the resulting lists. When given a large list to sort, the list is initially divided into P lists, and each processor sorts one of these lists. The lists are then exactly partitioned so that each of the elements in the new consecutive partitioned lists have values no smaller than any of the elements in the lists before it, nor larger than any of the elements in the list following it. Partitioning is done by P-1 processors. Each of the processors successively considers selected rows of elements from the sorted lists, and moves a partition boundary based on an element magnitude requirement and a partition size requirement. The new partitioned lists are then merged by the P processors, and simply strung together to provide a sorted list of all the elements.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 155

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 900718 A2 Published application (A1with Search Report ;A2without Search Report)
Examination: 910109 A2 Date of filing of request for examination: 901113
Search Report: 910502 A3 Separate publication of the European or International search report
Examination: 950712 A2 Date of despatch of first examination report: 950530
Change: 960124 A2 Representative (change)
Withdrawal: 970618 A2 Date on which the European patent application was deemed to be withdrawn: 961224

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF1	1130
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF1	4686
Total word count - document A			5816
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			5816

...CLAIMS consideration;

- b) fixing a partition boundary near the middle row of elements;
- c) determining the maximum value of all the elements under consideration above the partition boundary ;
- d) determining the elements under consideration below the partition boundary that are less than the maximum value;
- e) moving elements about the boundary based on the size...

...of elements which should be moved to make the partitions the correct size; and

moving the number of elements to be moved to make the partitions the correct size minus the number of elements determined in step d from below the boundary to above the boundary.

9. A method of sorting a list of N elements using P processors, where

...comprising the steps of:

- a) dividing the list into P sublists of approximately N/P elements;
- b) each processor sorting one of the sublists;
- c) defining P-1 partition boundaries , each boundary being defined by one of P-1 of the processors, said boundaries dividing the lists into nearly equal partitions of elements having values less than all of...

...the presorted lists, each processor comprising:

- means for selectively and iteratively adding elements from the lists to a partitioning list;
- means for selecting an initial partition boundary for the

partitioning list;

means for determining a size modifier based on the desired number of elements above the partition boundary versus the actual number of elements above the partition boundary ;

means for determining a magnitude modifier based on the number of elements below the partition boundary which are less than the magnitude of the largest element above the partition boundary...

...the presorted lists, each processor comprising:

means for selectively and iteratively adding elements from the lists to a partitioning list;

means for selecting an initial partition boundary for the partitioning list;

means for determining a size modifier;

means for determining a magnitude modifier; and

means for modifying the partition boundary as a function of the size modifier and magnitude modifier following each iterative addition of...

27/5,K/15 (Item 3 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00880936 **Image available**

ARCHITECTURE FOR PROVIDING BLOCK-LEVEL STORAGE ACCESS OVER A COMPUTER NETWORK

ARCHITECTURE D'ACCES A UN STOCKAGE DE NIVEAU BLOC, SUR UN RESEAU INFORMATIQUE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Inventor(s):

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Legal Representative:

ALTMAN Daniel E (agent), Knobbe, Martens, Olson & Bear, LLP, 620 Newport Center Drive, Sixteenth Floor, Newport Beach, CA 92660, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200215018 A1 20020221 (WO 0215018)

Application: WO 2001US25256 20010810 (PCT/WO US0125256)

Priority Application: US 2000224664 20000811

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU
CZ CZ (utility model) DE DE (utility model) DK DK (utility model) DM DZ
EC EE EE (utility model) ES FI FI (utility model) GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID
IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ
NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SK (utility model) SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA
UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-013/00

International Patent Class: G06F-012/00; G06F-003/00

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 11884

English Abstract

A network-based storage system comprises one or more block-level storage

servers (104) that connect to, and provide disk storage for, one or more host computers (102) over logical network connections (preferably TCP/IP sockets) 400. In one embodiment, each host (102) can maintain one or more socket connections (400) to each storage server (104), over which multiple I/O operations may be performed concurrently in a non-blocking manner. The physical storage of a storage server (104) may optionally be divided into multiple partitions, each of which may be independently assigned to a particular host (102) or to a group of hosts. Host driver software (204) presents these partitions to user-level processes as one or more local disk drives. When a host (102) initially connects to a storage server (104) in one embodiment, the storage server (104) initially authenticates the host, and then notifies the host (102) of the ports that may be used to establish data connections (400) and of the partitions assigned to that host (102).

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme de stockage base reseau, comprenant au moins un serveur de stockage de niveau bloc (104), lequel se connecte a un ou plusieurs ordinateurs hotes (102), sur des connexions reseau logiques (400) (de preference des prises TCP/IP), et permet le stockage disque pour ce ou ces ordinateurs. Dans un mode de realisation, chaque hote (102) peut conserver une ou plusieurs connexions de prise (400) avec chaque serveur de stockage (104), connexions par l'intermediaire desquelles il est possible d'executer plusieurs operations d'E/S, de maniere concurrente, sans blocage. Le stockage physique d'un serveur de stockage (104) peut se decouper eventuellement en plusieurs partitions, chacune pouvant etre assignee de maniere independante a un hote en particulier (102) ou a un groupe d'hotes. Le logiciel de pilotage hote (204) presente ces partitions aux procedes niveau utilisateur, sous forme d'une ou plusieurs unites de disques locaux. Dans un mode de realisation, lorsqu'un hote (102) se connecte d'abord a un serveur de stockage (104), le serveur de stockage (104) authentifie d'abord l'hote (102), puis indique a ce dernier les ports qui peuvent etre utilises aux fins d'etablissement de connexions de donnees (400), ainsi que les partitions assignees a cet hote (102).

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20020221 A1 With international search report.

Publication 20020221 A1 Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.

Examination 20020510 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... provides functionality for allocating a partition to multiple host computers to permit sharing of partitions.

42 The storage server system of Claim 38, wherein the partitions have a user- definable size .

43 The storage server system of Claim 38, wherein the software system supports the ability for a host computer to concurrently perform multiple inputoperations over...

27/5,K/19 (Item 7 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00786977 **Image available**

MERGING COMPUTER PARTITIONS

FUSION DE PARTITIONS D'ORDINATEUR

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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STODDARD Theron M, 5791 West 10770 North, Highland, UT 84003, US,
Legal Representative:
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Lake City, UT 84105, US,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200120459 A1 20010322 (WO 0120459)
Application: WO 99US21825 19990920 (PCT/WO US9921825)
Priority Application: US 99394486 19990911
Designated States: JP
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Main International Patent Class: G06F-012/02
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 19072

English Abstract

Methods and systems (1000) are provided for merging computer disk partitions to reduce the number of partitions (1010). Unlike conventional approaches that rely on FDISK, the invention does not destroy user data on the disk (1008) during or after the two or more partitions are merged. Two or more adjoining partitions may be combined. During a merging operation, partitions may have their clusters aligned (612) or resized (614). The merging partitions may also have their partition type changed (606). During the merge at least one copy of all system and user data of all partitions is kept on a disk at all times, reducing the risk of data loss.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne des procedes et des systemes (1000) destines a fusionner des partitions de disque afin de reduire le nombre de partitions (1010). Contrairement aux approches traditionnelles qui reposent sur l'utilisation de FDISK, la presente invention ne detruit pas les donnees utilisateurs du disque (1008) durant ou apres la fusion des deux partitions ou plus. Deux partitions adjacentes ou plus peuvent etre associees. Au cours de l'operation de fusion, les blocs des partitions peuvent etre alignes (612) ou redimensionnes (614). Le type de partition des partitions qui fusionnent est egalement modifie (606). Au cours de la fusion, au moins une copie de toutes les donnees du systeme et des donnees utilisateur de toutes les partitions sont conservees en permanence sur un disque, ce qui reduit ainsi le risque de perte de donnees.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010322 A1 With international search report.
Examination 20010816 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of
19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:
Claims

Claim

... The method of claim 1, further comprising completing the merger of each secondary partition into the target partition to produce the merged partition, the merged partition having the determined cluster size and the determined partition type, the method being performed without destroying user data of the target partition except at user request and without destroying user data of any secondary...progress markers corresponding to incrementally increasing portions of the merged partition production.

32 The system of claim 27, wherein the system further comprises a cluster

size checker which determines whether a partition needs to have its clusters resized, and the system further comprises a cluster resizer which resizes those clusters of the partition which the cluster size determiner has determined need to be resized.

33 The system of claim 27, wherein the system preserves at least one copy of all system data of all merging...

27/5,K/20 (Item 8 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00781877 **Image available**

METHODS AND DEVICES FOR SELECTING DATA FILES

PROCEDES ET DISPOSITIFS DE SELECTION D'ARTICLES TELS QUE DES FICHIERS DE DONNEES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Patent Applicant/Inventor:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200115011 A2-A3 20010301 (WO 0115011)

Application: WO 2000GB3320 20000829 (PCT/WO GB0003320)

Priority Application: WO 99GB2820 19990826; GB 9926274 19991105

Designated States: IN JP US

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 21408

English Abstract

A method is described for allowing a user to select one of a plurality of items. The user employs a device having a display area, and a joystick or a contact sensitive area. The device displays a number of regions equal to the number of items, and defines a number of sections in the angular range of the joystick, or sections within the contact sensitive area, equal to the number of items, and arranged corresponding to the arrangement of the regions of the display area. The user selects one of said items by selecting the corresponding section.

French Abstract

L'invention a trait a un procede permettant a un utilisateur de selectionner un article parmi plusieurs. L'utilisateur utilise un dispositif dote d'une zone d'affichage et un module d'instruction ou une zone sensible de contact. Le dispositif affiche un certain nombre de regions egales au nombre d'articles, et definit un certain nombre de sections dans la portee angulaire dudit module, ou de sections a l'interieur de la zone sensible de contact egales au nombre d'articles et disposees de maniere a correspondre a la disposition des regions de la zone d'affichage. L'utilisateur selectionne un desdits articles en choisissant la section correspondante.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010301 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

Search Rpt 20010621 Late publication of international search report

Republication 20010621 A3 With international search report.

Search Rpt 20010621 Late publication of international search report

Examination 20010726 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of
19th month from priority date
Claim Mod 20011115 Later publication of amended claims under Article 19
received: 20010521
Republication 20011115 A3 With international search report.
Republication 20011115 A3 With amended claims.

Fulltext Availability:

Claims
Claim
... one of said
sections.

4 A method according to claim 3 in which the sections
collectively cover the whole of the angular range, so
that defining the sections is equivalent to partitioning
the angular range .

5 A method according to any preceding claim in which
the user can (i) vary the selection of the item,
information being displayed in relation...

27/5,K/23 (Item 11 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00573136 **Image available**

COMPUTER SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR OPERATING MULTIPLE OPERATING SYSTEMS IN
DIFFERENT PARTITIONS OF THE COMPUTER SYSTEM AND FOR ALLOWING THE
DIFFERENT PARTITIONS TO COMMUNICATE WITH ONE ANOTHER THROUGH SHARED
MEMORY

SYSTEME ET PROCEDE INFORMATIQUES DE COMMANDE DE SYSTEMES D'EXPLOITATION
MULTIPLES DANS DIFFERENTES PARTITIONS DU SYSTEME INFORMATIQUE ET
PERMETTANT AUX DIFFERENTES PARTITIONS DE COMMUNIQUER ENTRE ELLES PAR
UNE MEMOIRE PARTAGEE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

UNISYS CORPORATION,

Inventor(s):

GULICK Robert C,
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CALDARALE Charles Raymond,
VESSEY Bruce Alan,
RUSS Craig F,
TROXELL Eugene W,
MIKKELSEN Hans Christian,
MAUER Sharon M,
CONNELL Maureen P,
HUNTER James R,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200036509 A2 20000622 (WO 0036509)

Application: WO 99US30437 19991217 (PCT/WO US9930437)

Priority Application: US 98215424 19981218

Designated States: BR CA JP AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL
PT SE

Main International Patent Class: G06F-009/54

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 45843

English Abstract

A computer system comprises a plurality of processing modules that can
be configured into different partitions within the computer system, and a
main memory. Each partition operates under the control of a separate
operating system. At least one shared memory window is defined within the
main memory to which multiple partitions have shared access, and each

partition may also be assigned and exclusive memory window. Program code executing on different partitions enables those partitions to communicate with each other through the shared memory window. Means are also provided for mapping the physical address space of the processors in each partition to the respective exclusive memory windows assigned to each partition, so that the exclusive memory windows assigned to each partition appear to the respective operating systems executing on those partitions as if they all start at the same base address.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme informatique qui comprend une pluralite de modules de traitement que l'on peut configurer en differentes partitions dans le systeme informatique, et une memoire principale. Chaque partition fonctionne sous la commande d'un systeme d'exploitation separe. Au moins une fenetre de memoire partagee est definie dans la memoire principale a laquelle plusieurs partitions ont un acces partage, et chaque partition peut aussi se faire attribuer une fenetre de memoire exclusive. L'execution d'un code programme dans differentes partitions permet a ces partitions de communiquer entre elles par la fenetre de memoire partagee. Cette invention concerne aussi des moyens permettant de projeter l'espace d'adresses physiques des processeurs dans chaque partition dans les fenetres de memoire exclusives respectives attribuees a chaque partition, de facon que les fenetres de memoire exclusives attribuees a chaque partition semblent toutes partir de la meme adresse de base pour les systemes d'exploitation respectifs qui s'executent dans ces partitions.

Fulltext Availability:
Claims

Claim

```
... DATA
i 1314
RELEASE SUB-PODs FROM RESET
(IDENTIFY BIOS SUB-PODS (BSPs))
1316
INITIALIZE PCI
BUSSES
i 1318
READ CONFIGURATION DATA OPTIONAL
TO IDENTIFY PARTITIONS
1320
CALCULATE SIZE OF
HIGH AND LOW
MEMORY HOLES
1322
INFORM MANAGEMENT INTERFACE
PROCESSOR (MIP) OF THE AMOUNT OF
MEMORY-MAPPED I/O SPACE REQUIRED
BY PCI CARDS...
```

27/5,K/24 (Item 12 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00527697 **Image available**
PROTECTED STORAGE DEVICE FOR COMPUTER SYSTEM
DISPOSITIF DE STOCKAGE PROTEGE POUR SYSTEME INFORMATIQUE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
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ROBB David Shepherd Stewart,
LEITCH Victor Andrew,
BAILIE Richard Samuel,
Inventor(s):
ROBB David Shepherd Stewart,
LEITCH Victor Andrew,
BAILIE Richard Samuel,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9959049 A1 19991118

Application: WO 99GB1431 19990507 (PCT/WO GB9901431)

Priority Application: GB 989885 19980509

Designated States: AU CA GB JP SG US AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT
LU MC NL PT SE

Main International Patent Class: G06F-001/00

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 7905

English Abstract

The invention is a storage device (1) for a host computer system. The device (1) incorporates a Supervisor function for controlling access to information stored in a storage medium (2) of the device. The main embodiment described is a hard disk drive (1) comprising: one or more disk platters (2) for storing information; a ROM (4) for storing firmware for controlling operation of the drive; a volatile RAM (5); a micro-controller (7) for controlling the transfer of information to and from the disk platter(s) (2); and an interface (6) for interfacing the drive (1) with the host computer system and via which information is transferred to and from the disk platter(s) (2) under the control of the micro-controller (7). A Supervisor is provided in the form of firmware which is preferably stored in the ROM (4), the Supervisor operating the micro-controller (7) so as to protect information stored on the disk platter(s).

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne un dispositif de stockage (1) destine a un systeme informatique hote. Le dispositif de l'invention (1) comprend une fonction de superviseur qui commande l'accès aux informations stockees sur un support de stockage (2) du dispositif. Dans le mode de realisation principal, le dispositif est compose d'une unite de disque dur (1) comprenant: un ou plusieurs supports disques (2) destines a stocker les informations; une ROM (4) destinee a stocker les logiciels microprogrammes qui commandent le fonctionnement de l'unite; une RAM volatile (5); un microcontrôleur (7) qui commande le transfert des informations depuis et vers le(s) support(s) disque(s) (2); et une interface (6) qui assure l'interfacage entre l'unite de disque (1) et le systeme informatique hote et via laquelle les informations sont transferees vers et depuis le(s) support(s) disque(s) (2) sous le controle du microcontrôleur (7). Un programme superviseur, se presentant sous la forme d'un logiciel microprogramme stocke dans la ROM (4), assure le fonctionnement du microcontrôleur (7) de facon a proteger les informations stockees sur le(s) support(s) disque(s) (2).

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... is held in said volatile RAM means

35 (5) of the storage device (1), and each entry in a said SRT is a pointer which defines the address of a range of sectors in the WMR partition that have been updated and an address where the updated information is located, this location being within a dedicated area on the storage medium (2...

27/5,K/25 (Item 13 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00469804 **Image available**

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR DYNAMIC QUEUE SIZING

PROCEDE ET APPAREIL SERVANT A DIMENSIONNER DE FACON DYNAMIQUE DES FILES
D'ATTENTE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC,

Inventor(s):

MULLER Shimon,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9900738 A1 19990107

Application: WO 98US13361 19980625 (PCT/WO US9813361)

Priority Application: US 97885232 19970630

Designated States: JP AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Main International Patent Class: G06F-013/00

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 4903

English Abstract

A system and method for dynamically resizing queues (1023) used in a network switch (210) to accommodate potential congestion situations without experiencing data loss. In one embodiment, partition pointer registers (410) are used to indicate when resizing is desirable. The control logic (405) then determines when it is safe to update the size of the queue such that no data loss occurs and timely updates the queue size.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme et un procede servant a redimensionner de facon dynamique des files d'attente (1023) dans un centre de commutation (210) de reseau, afin de faire face a des situations potentielles de congestion sans pertes de donnees. Dans un mode de realisation, des registres (410) de pointeurs de partition sont utilises pour indiquer quand un redimensionnement est souhaitable. La logique (405) de commande determine ensuite le moment le plus sur pour mettre a jour la dimension de la file d'attente afin qu'il n'y ait aucune perte de donnees, et effectue la mise a jour de la file d'attente au bon moment.

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... one queue;

for each partition boundary to be updated;

checking states of the at least one queue affected by movement of the location of the partition boundary ;

determining when it is safe to move each location of the partition boundary ; and

when it is determined that it is safe to move the location of the I I partition boundary, updating the partition boundary to the updated location.

2 The method...

...not located in the area affected by movement of the partition boundary.

5 An apparatus comprising:

a memory comprising at least one queue, each queue defined by partition boundaries ;

at least one partition pointer, each partition pointer identifying a location of a partition boundary; and

control logic coupled to the memory and the at least one partition pointer...to indicate an updated location of the partition boundary;

checking states of at least one queue affected by movement of the location of the partition boundary ;

I I determining when it is safe to move the location of the partition boundary ; and

19

when it is determined that it is safe to move the location of the partition boundary, updating the partition boundary to the updated

File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2003/Apr(Updated 030804)

(c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO

File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2003/UD,UM &UP=200350

(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent

Set	Items	Description
S1	116972	DATABASE? ? OR DATA()BASE? ? OR REPOSITOR??? OR DBM OR DBMS OR RDBM OR RDBMS
S2	1688	S1(5N) (DUPLICAT? OR REPLICA? OR COPY??? OR COPIE? ? OR REP- RODUC?)
S3	4451	PARTITION?(5N) (DETERMIN? OR ESTIMAT??? OR ANALYZ? OR ANALY- S? OR ASSESS? OR CALCULAT? OR ASCERTAIN? OR COMPUTE OR COMPUT- ES OR COMPUTED OR COMPUTING OR GAUG? OR EVALUAT? OR FIGURED OR FIGURING OR MEASUR? OR DEFIN?)
S4	339709	SAMPL???
S5	15948	STATISTIC??
S6	1	S2 AND S3 AND S4 AND S5
S7	4	S2 AND S3
S8	68	S1 AND S3
S9	55	S6:S8 AND IC=G06F
S10	5	S9 AND S4:S5
S11	55	S9:S10
S12	8	S7 OR S10
S13	2157	PARTITION?(5N) (SIZE? ? OR SIZING OR BOUNDAR??? OR RANGE? ? OR EXTENT? ? OR MAGNITUDE? ?)
S14	98	S13(5N) (DETERMIN? OR ESTIMAT??? OR ANALYZ? OR ANALYS? OR A- SSESS? OR CALCULAT? OR ASCERTAIN? OR COMPUTE OR COMPUTES OR C- OMPUTED OR COMPUTING OR GAUG? OR EVALUAT? OR FIGURED OR FIGUR- ING OR MEASUR? OR DEFIN?)
S15	7	S1 AND S14
S16	30	S14 AND IC=G06F
S17	24	S16 NOT (S12 OR S15)
S18	5	S3 AND S4 AND S5
S19	3	S18 NOT (S12 OR S15 OR S17)
S20	10	S3(S)S5
S21	14	PARTITION? ?(15N)S5
S22	11	S21 NOT (S12 OR S15 OR S17 OR S19)

12/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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015437521 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-499663/200347
XRPX Acc No: N03-397493

Statistical information collection apparatus e.g. for population, for
business applications, determines proposed site for shop erection based
on statistical data corresponding to each partition on area map

Patent Assignee: KAO CORP (KAOS)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 2003167881	A	20030613	JP 2001370294	A	20011204	200347 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 2001370294 A 20011204

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 2003167881	A		6	G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): JP 2003167881 A

NOVELTY - A display unit displays an electronic map of a designated
area, which is divided into several partitions. The databases (2-6)
store statistical data including population, number of public
institutions, etc., corresponding to each partitioned area of the
map. A determination unit determines a proposed site for erecting a
shop based on the statistical data corresponding to each partitioned
area on the map.

USE - Used in business applications for collecting statistical
information such as number of public institutions such as schools,
number of residents and population composition in designated area, for
determining proposed site for erecting shops.

ADVANTAGE - Automatically performs area analysis to determine a
suitable erection site efficiently.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of
the statistical data collection system. (Drawing includes non-English
language text).

information process (1)

statistical information databases (2-6)

pp; 6 DwgNo 1/6

Title Terms: STATISTICAL ; INFORMATION; COLLECT; APPARATUS; POPULATION;
BUSINESS; APPLY; DETERMINE; PROPOSED; SITE; SHOP; ERECT; BASED;
STATISTICAL ; DATA; CORRESPOND; PARTITION; AREA; MAP

Derwent Class: P85; T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-017/60 ; G09B-029/00;
G09B-029/10

File Segment: EPI; EngPI

12/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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015291970 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-352903/200333
XRPX Acc No: N03-281850

Database administration and replication method involves storing
statistics for each of database sampled records to perform
extrapolated replication partition analysis operation on database

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)

Inventor: HARPER J W; SLISHMAN G R

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20030004973	A1	20030102	US 2001897803	A	20010702	200333 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001897803 A 20010702

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes
US 20030004973 A1 9 G06F-012/00

Abstract (Basic): US 20030004973 A1

NOVELTY - The database records are randomly sampled using a random sampling facility (26) which is integrated within a database management system (14). The statistics for each of the sampled records are stored, based on which an extrapolated replication partition analysis operation on the database, is performed.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for database management system.

USE - For administration and replication of database storing business setting information, individual and corporate accounts, etc.

ADVANTAGE - Approximation partition analysis is performed without straining or otherwise compromising computer system resources. The integrated sampling facility reduces number of system calls required for performing the analysis and also enables rapid access to records being retrieved.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S). - The figure shows a block diagram of computer system.

database management system (14)

random sampling facility (26)

pp; 9 DwgNo 1/2

Title Terms: DATABASE ; ADMINISTER; REPLICATION; METHOD; STORAGE; STATISTICAL ; DATABASE ; SAMPLE ; RECORD; PERFORMANCE; EXTRAPOLATE; REPLICATION; PARTITION; ANALYSE; OPERATE; DATABASE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-012/00

File Segment: EPI

12/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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015291956 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2003-352889/200333

XPX Acc No: N03-281836

Database partition boundary determination method in information system, involves sampling records of database using random number algorithms, which are added or deleted from database

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBM)

Inventor: HARPER J W; SLISHMAN G R

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20030004944	A1	20030102	US 2001897853	A	20010702	200333 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001897853 A 20010702

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes
US 20030004944 A1 10 G06F-007/00

Abstract (Basic): US 20030004944 A1

NOVELTY - A particular number defining a desired sample size is selectively received to provide a seed value for initializing a random number algorithm. The records of a database (10) which are randomly sampled using the algorithm, are added or deleted from the database.

Statistics for each record including a record key is stored to produce an approximation partition analysis.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for database partition boundary determination system.

USE - For databases in information system for business application.

ADVANTAGE - Enables obtaining accurate analysis for dynamically changing databases even though approximation partition analysis

is not mathematically exact.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of the computer system.

database (10)

pp; 10 DwgNo 1/3

Title Terms: DATABASE ; PARTITION; BOUNDARY; DETERMINE; METHOD;
INFORMATION; SYSTEM; SAMPLE ; RECORD; DATABASE ; RANDOM; NUMBER;
ALGORITHM; ADD; DELETE; DATABASE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-007/00

File Segment: EPI

12/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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015267546

WPI Acc No: 2003-328475/200331

XRAM Acc No: C03-085378

XRPX Acc No: N03-262700

Characterizing S by the identification of textual and physical structured query fragments, useful for the analysis of textual and biopolymer information

Patent Assignee: US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES (USSH)

Inventor: BOISSY R J

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20020177138	A1	20021128	US 2000248541	P	20001115	200331 B
			US 2001991013	A	20011114	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000248541 P 20001115; US 2001991013 A 20011114

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

US 20020177138 A1 118 C12Q-001/68 Provisional application US 2000248541

Abstract (Basic): US 20020177138 A1

NOVELTY - Characterizing (M1) a set of strings (S) comprising receiving S with process-pattern containing substrings, defining series of search target S patterns effective for searching S and processing through an ordered series of search steps, each step being specific for one search class and an attempted discovery of an appropriate search target site to define a delimited search region for the next step, thereby characterizing S, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) analyzing (M2) a set of polynucleotides (PN's), comprising identifying electronic structured query fragments using M and isolating physical structured query fragments, where the isolating comprises providing the set of PN's and isolating physical structured query fragments within the set of PN's by isolating fragments that remain after processing the set of PN's through a series of step-wise delimitation processes comprising cleaving the set of PN's with a cleavage effector to form a set of PN fragments including target PN fragments, and retaining only the target PN fragments for a next preemptive cleavage according to each recognition site pattern of the series of recognition site patterns, and comparing the electronic structured query fragments to the physical structured query fragments, thereby analyzing the set of PN's;

(2) isolating and characterizing (M3) a set of PN's using M2;

(3) characterizing (M4) using M1 and defining a process for identifying the process-pattern containing substrings based on a selected arrangement of search targets within a search target string pattern, and performing the process to identify the process-pattern containing substrings within the S for each search target pattern in the series of search target patterns, thereby characterizing the S;

(4) characterizing (M5) sets of strings, comprising receiving one or more sets of strings of any length, where may be found occurrences

of relatively short search-target-strings of interest, and where one or more of the short search-target-strings are used to define a distinct search target, and where several distinct search targets or targets are assembled into structured entities known as search target groups, where a search target group is comprised of a partition search target that is used to partition the sets of strings under study into substrings or partition fragments bounded by consecutive occurrences of the partition search target, and a small array of a limited number M of major classes or ordered sets of search targets, where each major class is comprised of a limited number of ranked member search targets, and where a search target group of target group, of two or more search target groups or target groups of distinct composition of structure, may be used to characterize search target group-defined substrings found within the sets of strings under study, using the structure and composition of a search target group with M major classes to define a search process comprised of a series of M search steps that are to be effected within each of the partition fragments obtained, from the sets of strings under study, using the partition search target of the target group, and where the search process defines patterns, of occurrence within the partition fragments of search targets that are members of the target group, and where partition fragments or regions therein may be characterized by the occurrence of instances, of the process patterns that may be defined by the structure and composition of the target group, and using the structure and composition of a search target group with M major classes to effect a search process comprised of a series of M search steps within each of the partition fragments obtained, from the sets of strings under study, using the partition search target of the target group, and where the search process results in the detection of process-pattern entities, where each process-pattern entity is comprised of a pattern of M search target sites, which together include a search target site representing one member of each of the M major classes in the target group, and where each of the sites must be present and where sites representing higher-ranked members of the same major class must be absent within the relevant search area for the major class in the partition fragment, and where the process pattern entities are obtained as a result of a stepwise search and delimitation process after each site is found that restricts the region of the partition fragment where the next class-specific target-search occurs, and where partition fragments or regions therein may be characterized by the occurrence therein of process-pattern entities, where the process-pattern entities represent instances of the process-patterns that may be defined by the structure and composition of the target group, and where partition fragments or regions therein may be characterized by the occurrence therein of structured query fragments (SQFS) that are fragments bounded any two search target sites in a process-pattern entity, and whose lengths can be calculated by the positions of the constituent sites that comprise the process-pattern entity wherein the SQFs are found, and where the SQFs of particular interest are typically the SQFs bounded by the last two search target sites detected in the identification of a process-pattern entity; and

(5) physical characterization (M6) of a sample of PN's of the same general type.

USE - M1 to M6 are useful for identifying, classifying, comparing, generating and/or separating fragments derived from one or more physical samples of PN's. They can also be used in computational and laboratory methods and databases for analyzing textual and biological sequence information.

pp; 118 DwgNo 0/12

Title Terms: CHARACTERISTIC; IDENTIFY; TEXT; PHYSICAL; STRUCTURE; QUERY;

FRAGMENT; USEFUL; ANALYSE; TEXT; INFORMATION

Derwent Class: B04; D16; J04; S03; S05; T01

International Patent Class (Main): C12Q-001/68

International Patent Class (Additional): G01N-033/48; G01N-033/50;

G06F-019/00

File Segment: CPI; EPI

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014401280 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-221983/200228
XRPX Acc No: N02-170482

Management device for partition table of database has addition section
which replaces existing partition of partition table of database based
on extracted partition definition information

Patent Assignee: NEC CORP (NIDE)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 2002041333	A	20020208	JP 2000222669	A	20000724	200228 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 2000222669 A 20000724

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 2002041333	A	6	G06F-012/00	

Abstract (Basic): JP 2002041333 A

NOVELTY - A definition information extraction section obtains the
partition definition information used in a new partition to be
replaced and added to the existing partition of the partition table of
a database. An addition section replaces the existing partition of
the partition table of the database with the new partition based on
the extracted partition definition information.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a
database partition table management method.

USE - For partition table of database

ADVANTAGE - Enables automatic replacement and addition of new
partition to existing partition of partition table of database.
Maintains improvement of a disc in input-output performance by
maintaining distribution condition of partition, thereby preventing
data overflow of a predetermined area.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the sample of script
production of a partition addition. (Drawing includes non-English
language text).

pp; 6 DwgNo 1/3

Title Terms: MANAGEMENT; DEVICE; PARTITION; TABLE; DATABASE ; ADD; SECTION
; REPLACE; EXIST; PARTITION; PARTITION; TABLE; DATABASE ; BASED; EXTRACT
; PARTITION; DEFINE; INFORMATION

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-012/00

File Segment: EPI

12/5/6 (Item 6 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013499895 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2000-671836/200065
XRPX Acc No: N01-012555

Restoration of database in a computer, involves applying modifications in
log file to copied objects, including table index and partition index,
during one pass through log file

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)

Inventor: COURTER D K; HU M; KUNIOKA-WEIS L M; MAJITHIA T; MATAMOROS D A;
RUDDY J A; WANG Y

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6119128	A	20000912	US 9850554	A	19980330	200065 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9850554 A 19980330

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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Abstract (Basic): US 6119128 A

NOVELTY - The method involves copying objects, including the table index and partitioning index, from the secondary data storage device to the database on the primary data storage device after receiving a recovery indicator. Modifications in the log file are applied to the copied objects, including the table index and partitioning index, during one pass through the log file.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The method begins by copying different objects in the database from the primary data storage device to the secondary storage device, in which the table index is used to locate data in a table while the partitioning index defines the scope of each partition and assigns a row of the table to respective partition. Modifications to the objects are logged in the log file. The recovery indicator shows the required recovery of objects in the database. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (a) the restoration apparatus used on the database of a computer;
- (b) and the manufacture of the computer program carrier used in database restoration.

USE - Used in computer-implemented database systems and in recovering different types of objects with one pass of the log.

ADVANTAGE - Provides recovery for partitions, partitioning indexes and table indexes simultaneously. Requires only one pass of log file to apply modifications to database.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the recovery system for database in computer.

pp; 11 DwgNo 3/6

Title Terms: RESTORATION; DATABASE; COMPUTER; APPLY; MODIFIED; LOG; FILE; COPY; OBJECT; TABLE; INDEX; PARTITION; INDEX; ONE; PASS; THROUGH; LOG; FILE

Derwent Class: T01; T03

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-012/00

File Segment: EPI

12/5/7 (Item 7 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013158954 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2000-330827/200029

XRPX Acc No: N00-249079

Provision method for continuous database service and scalable query performance uses active redundant copies, redundancy group and several computing system partitions, each group manages database schema replication in partitions

Patent Assignee: NCR INT INC (NATC); NCR CORP (NATC)

Inventor: ANTOUN S Z; BLEVINS T J; DEMPSTER P B; MACDONALD R J; RAMSEY D A; ROBINSON I M; STELLWAGEN R G

Number of Countries: 027 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 992909	A2	20000412	EP 99307381	A	19990917	200029 B
JP 2000137694	A	20000516	JP 99278115	A	19990930	200032
US 6263433	B1	20010717	US 98163708	A	19980930	200142

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 98163708 A 19980930

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 992909	A2	E	14	G06F-011/14	

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT

LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI

JP 2000137694	A	12	G06F-015/177
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US 6263433	B1	G06F-009/445
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Abstract (Basic): EP 992909 A2

NOVELTY - The method has several computing systems connected

together via a network each comprising one or more computing system partitions. A redundancy group has a computing system and several computing system partitions, with each redundancy group managing the replication of the database schema within the computing system and computing system partitions within the redundancy group.

USE - For the provision of continuous database service and scalable query performance using active redundant copies.

ADVANTAGE - Provides a system with reasonable development costs and implementation schedules that does not sacrifice the benefits of open systems.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a block diagram of the hardware environment that could be used.

pp; 14 DwgNo 1/6

Title Terms: PROVISION; METHOD; CONTINUOUS; DATABASE; SERVICE; QUERY; PERFORMANCE; ACTIVE; REDUNDANT; COPY; REDUNDANT; GROUP; COMPUTATION; SYSTEM; PARTITION; GROUP; MANAGE; DATABASE; REPLICA; PARTITION

Derwent Class: T01; U21

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/445; G06F-011/14; G06F-015/177

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

12/5/8 (Item 8 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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012192941 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1998-609854/199851
Related WPI Acc No: 1996-300843; 1999-539789
XRPX Acc No: N98-474443

Replicated object management method for hierarchical network database - involves determining object IDs of target and its parent objects, and combining object IDs to form database-wide object ID

Patent Assignee: NOVELL INC (NOVE-N)

Inventor: IZATT L; OLDS D R; PRASAD R

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5832487	A	19981103	US 94357466	A	19941215	199851 B
			US 958671	P	19951215	
			US 96764236	A	19961214	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 958671 P 19951215; US 94357466 A 19941215; US 96764236 A 19961214

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5832487	A		15	G06F-017/30	CIP of application US 94357466. Provisional application US 958671 CIP of patent US 5608903

Abstract (Basic): US 5832487 A

The method involves obtaining a replica ID (102) which identifies the replica relative to other replica in database. The replica ID and an integer value (104) are used to form a partition-wide object ID for target object.

The integer value is calculated by event counter value (108), pseudo-random value (110), time stamp value (112), GUID value (114). The partition-wide object ID is determined for each parent object of target object. The parent and child object IDs are combined to form database-wide object ID.

USE - In distributed digital network.

ADVANTAGE - Unique identifier of database is not updated during updation of object name. Does not allow distinct object to have same IDs.

Dwg. 5/11

Title Terms: REPLICA; OBJECT; MANAGEMENT; METHOD; HIERARCHY; NETWORK; DATABASE; DETERMINE; OBJECT; TARGET; PARENT; OBJECT; COMBINATION; OBJECT; FORM; DATABASE; WIDE; OBJECT; ID

15/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014357953 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-178654/200223
XRPX Acc No: N02-135824

Computer system for object identity and partitioning for user defined extents , has computer program with schema mapper for mapping between object attributes and fields in database table
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)
Inventor: BURROUGHS T K; LEE W D; LUEBBE S C
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:
Patent No Kind Date Applicat No Kind Date Week
US 6341289 B1 20020122 US 99306518 A 19990506 200223 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99306518 A 19990506
Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes
US 6341289 B1 19 G06F-017/00

Abstract (Basic): US 6341289 B1

NOVELTY - The computer system (100) has a computer program stored in a memory (120) and executed by a processor (110). The computer program includes a schema mapper for mapping between object attributes and fields in a database table. The schema mapper defines the source of a partitioning key value and the partitioning key field in the database table for storing the partitioning key value.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The partitioning key value identifies the partition containing the object within a class of objects. The partition also defines the subclass of objects with the class. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(a) the computer program;
(b) and the mapping method between objects and database table used to persistently store objects.

USE - For object identity and partitioning for user defined extents .

ADVANTAGE - Allows transparent and flexible partitioning of created objects. Allows queries to be performed against partition without requiring user to have any specific knowledge of the partitioning structure. Provides customization and extension quality of framework mechanisms that are valuable to framework consumers because the cost of customizing or extending a framework is much less than the cost of replacing or reworking an existing solution. Allows maximum flexibility in application development and deployment.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the schematic view of the computer system.

Computer system (100)
Processor (110)
Memory (120)
pp; 19 DwgNo 1/8

Title Terms: COMPUTER; SYSTEM; OBJECT; IDENTIFY; PARTITION; USER; DEFINE;
EXTENT; COMPUTER; PROGRAM; MAP; MAP; OBJECT; ATTRIBUTE; FIELD; DATABASE
; TABLE

Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/00
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-007/00
File Segment: EPI

15/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013575318 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-059525/200107
XRPX Acc No: N01-044410

Repartitioning of data stored in direct access storage device connected to computer, involves reorganizing identified partitions based on altered partitioning scheme by moving data between identified partitions

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)

Inventor: COURTER D K; DESAI P S; FRISKE C A; GARTH J M; GOUGHERTY K D; KUNIOKA-WEIS L M; RAIMAN D E; RUDDY J A; WATTS J A; ZEIDENSTEIN K R

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6125370	A	20000926	US 9853246	A	19980401	200107 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9853246 A 19980401

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6125370	A	8	G06F-017/00	

Abstract (Basic): US 6125370 A

NOVELTY - The adjacent partitions of data that would be affected by the altered partitioning scheme, are identified. Access to each identified partition is restricted, without restricting access to other partitions. The identified partitions are reorganized based on the altered partitioning scheme, by moving data between the identified partitions, while allowing access to other partition.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The change in partitioning scheme for data is detected during alteration of partitioning index specifying one or more partitions and a limit key for each partition. The limit key defines a range of values for the partition. The adjacent partitions affected by the altered partitioning scheme are identified and reorganized. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for data repartitioning apparatus.

USE - For data repartitioning in relational databases stored in direct access storage devices such as hard disk drive, tape drive, floppy disk drive connected to computer.

ADVANTAGE - Because the rebalancing of data is limited to the affected partition, the repartitioning system provides a technique for rebalancing a subset of partitions without restricting access to unaffected partitions. Enables shifting of data among partitions based on the changed partitioning scheme, reliably.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flow diagram illustrating the process sequence involved in data repartitioning method.

pp; 8 DwgNo 2/3

Title Terms: DATA; STORAGE; DIRECT; ACCESS; STORAGE; DEVICE; CONNECT; COMPUTER; IDENTIFY; PARTITION; BASED; ALTER; PARTITION; SCHEME; MOVE; DATA; IDENTIFY; PARTITION

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/00

File Segment: EPI

15/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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011501874 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1997-479788/199744

XRPX Acc No: N97-400244

Information handling system for multiprocessor database - has workfile disks which are logically partitioned into multiple groups and shared by logical processors which separately execute mergesort operation

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)

Inventor: WU K; YU P S

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5671405	A	19970923	US 95504160	A	19950719	199744 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 95504160 A 19950719

Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes
US 5671405 A 7 G06F-007/06

Abstract (Basic): US 5671405 A

The system includes several logical processors each of which operates under control of an image of an operating system program. A **database** storage system stores data in a predetermined data structure and one or more workfile storage disk store workfiles during mergesort operations. One or more workfile storage disks are shared by one or more logical processors. Mergesort operations are executed on separate logical processors.

The execution involves sorting the data structure into one or more ordered runs and **determining** a logical **partition size** of the workfile storage disks. A least loaded partition is selected and one or more ordered runs are written into the workfile storage disks in the selected partition. The ordered runs are merged into a single sorted run.

ADVANTAGE - Processes efficient concurrent mergesorts. Allows dynamically choose less loaded partition to achieve benefits of load balancing.

Dwg.3/3

Title Terms: INFORMATION; HANDLE; SYSTEM; MULTIPROCESSOR; **DATABASE** ; DISC; LOGIC; PARTITION; MULTIPLE; GROUP; SHARE; LOGIC; PROCESSOR; SEPARATE; EXECUTE; OPERATE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-007/06

File Segment: EPI

15/5/7 (Item 7 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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011159315 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1997-137240/199713

Still-picture registration processor for still-picture database applications - in which image registering part registers information on intersection of each block based on representation colour

Patent Assignee: MATSUSHITA DENKI SANGYO KK (MATU)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 9016614	A	19970117	JP 95163451	A	19950629	199713 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 95163451 A 19950629

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes
JP 9016614 A 9 G06F-017/30

Abstract (Basic): JP 9016614 A

The still-picture registration processor divides the still- picture data (2) into several blocks separated by **boundary lines**, using a **block partitioning part** (3). A **border-line calculating part** (4) computes a outline-representing point, which is obtained as the intersection of the boundary line and border line of an image, for every boundary-line of each block. When the outline-representing point is obtained at two or more places, a **border line simplifying part** (5) selects the representation indication of two points from the outline-representing part.

A colour calculating part (6) divides each block into two areas using linear approximation which connects the intersections and computes the allowed colour specification for each area. An image registering part (7) registers the information (8) on the intersection of each block and on each representation colour.

ADVANTAGE - Simplifies display of still-picture data. Enables easy distinction of data. Improves image characteristics. Enables easy digital signal processing and provision of hardware. Improves

. . . operativity. Enables high speed processing.

Dwg.1/11

Title Terms: STILL; PICTURE; REGISTER; PROCESSOR; STILL; PICTURE; DATABASE
; APPLY; IMAGE; REGISTER; PART; REGISTER; INFORMATION; INTERSECT; BLOCK;
BASED; REPRESENT; COLOUR

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

International Patent Class (Additional): G

17/5/5 (Item 3 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013958120 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-442334/200148
XRPX Acc No: N01-327202

Buffering packets in digital communications system in order to fairly
distribute unused buffer space between connections and traffic flow
groups

Patent Assignee: NEWBRIDGE NETWORKS CORP (NEWB-N)
Inventor: BONNEAU M; DAVIS T
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
CA 2273291	A1	20001127	CA 2273291	A	19990527	200148 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): CA 2273291 A 19990527

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
CA 2273291	A1	E	37	G06F-012/02	

Abstract (Basic): CA 2273291 A1

NOVELTY - A hierarchy of memory partitions is defined , where each
partitions consists of child partitions . The size of the top
level partitions is set, whilst the nominal partition size for
the child partitions is dynamically computed based on the
congestion of each given child memory partition. The final step is
iterated until all the partition sizes have been set.

USE - For digital communications system e.g. ATM network.

ADVANTAGE - Fairly distributes unused buffer space between
connections and traffic flow groups.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a schematic diagram
of the memory hierarchy in the buffer.

pp; 37 DwgNo 4/10

Title Terms: BUFFER; PACKET; DIGITAL; COMMUNICATE; SYSTEM; ORDER; FAIR;
DISTRIBUTE; BUFFER; SPACE; CONNECT; TRAFFIC; FLOW; GROUP

Derwent Class: T01; W01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-012/02

International Patent Class (Additional): H04L-012/20; H04L-012/56;
H04L-029/02

File Segment: EPI

17/5/7 (Item 5 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013491699 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2000-663642/200064
XRPX Acc No: N00-491668

Optimized runtime communication processing in co-/multisimulation
environment, involves limiting synchronizations between solvers to
situation in which simulation is performed based on provided event
information

Patent Assignee: MENTOR GRAPHICS CORP (MENT-N)
Inventor: BRADLEY R M; EISENHOFER K; NAZARETH K; ODRYNA P; VENKATACHAR A T
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6108494	A	20000822	US 98139215	A	19980824	200064 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 98139215 A 19980824

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6108494	A		17	G06F-009/455	

Abstract (Basic): US 6108494 A

NOVELTY - The optimized direction information of boundary nets (425) that satisfy partitioning rules, is determined. The solvers are synchronized based on determined optimized direction information, in response to event information provided by first solver. The synchronizations between first and other solvers are limited to situations in which simulation is performed by each solvers depending on event information.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The design source (415) is read upon which first simulator operates. The desired source defines several cells representing a design of the system or a portion of it. The two or more instances of a cell is identified, where respective subset of instances containing one instance but not all of the cell's instances is assigned to a predetermined solvers based upon the set of partitioning rules. The edited design source corresponding to a partition to be stimulated by the first solver and netlist information in format understandable by second solver are generated. The edited design source includes modified cell description of a parent cell with which the cell is associated. The directions associated with boundary nets are accumulated based on corresponding netlist information. Each boundary net has a direction associated with each design partition it connects. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for optimized runtime communication processing program.

USE - For use in co-/multisimulation environment and electronic design automation.

ADVANTAGE - Since the synchronizations between solvers are limited to situations in which simulation is performed depending on event information from another solver, the runtime is optimized by avoiding unnecessary synchronizations during the simulation session. Increases runtime performance of co-/multisimulation environment by reducing number of connections and traffic between simulators.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the overview of N-way co-/simulation process.

Design source (415)

Boundary net (425)

pp; 17 DwgNo 4/8

Title Terms: COMMUNICATE; PROCESS; CO; ENVIRONMENT; LIMIT; SITUATE;

SIMULATE; PERFORMANCE; BASED; EVENT; INFORMATION

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/455

File Segment: EPI

17/5/8 (Item 6 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012977674 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2000-149525/200014

Related WPI Acc No: 1993-160906; 1995-031801

XRPX Acc No: N00-110757

Document partitioning fractionation method in digital computer for nonhierarchical, linear-time partitioning of corpus of documents by determining partitioning of desired size from ordering

Patent Assignee: XEROX CORP (XERO)

Inventor: CUTTING D R; KARGER D; PEDERSEN J O; TUKEY J W

Number of Countries: 017 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 980043	A2	20000216	EP 92309402	A	19921015	200014 B
			EP 99203801	A	19921015	
EP 980043	B1	20030507	EP 92309402	A	19921015	200333
			EP 99203801	A	19921015	
DE 69233054	E	20030612	DE 633054	A	19921015	200346
			EP 99203801	A	19921015	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 91790316 A 19911112

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

EP 980043 A2 E 25 G06F-017/30 Div ex application EP 92309402
Div ex patent EP 542429
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC
NL PT SE
EP 980043 B1 E G06F-017/30 Div ex application EP 92309402
Div ex patent EP 542429
Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB
DE 69233054 E G06F-017/30 Based on patent EP 980043

Abstract (Basic): EP 980043 A2

NOVELTY - The method involves preparing an ordering of a corpus by determining a partitioning of a desired size from the ordering, and the partitioning is further refined.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Rather than attempting to express this information need as a formal query, the user instead selects a number of the top-level clusters (22A-I) that, from their description, seem relevant to the topic of interest. In this case, the user selects the clusters (22A, 22C, 22H) labeled 'military history', 'science and industry', and 'American society' to form a reduced corpus (24) of the indicated subset of articles from Grolier's. In the example the cluster labels are idealized.

USE - In a document-clustering-based browsing procedure for a corpus of documents, which is applicable over all natural languages that contain a lexical analysis capability.

ADVANTAGE - Transforms the geometric structure into the logical structure, which represents the semantics carried by the documents. A virtual field separator technique is employed to utilize information carried by a special constituent of documents such as field separators and frames, keeping the number of transformation rules small.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing is an illustrative diagram of preferred embodiment of the Scatter-Gather document browsing method according to an embodiment of the present invention.

reduced corpus (24)

top-level clusters (22A-I)

pp; 25 DwgNo 3/6

Title Terms: DOCUMENT; PARTITION; FRACTIONATE; METHOD; DIGITAL; COMPUTER;
LINEAR; TIME; PARTITION; CORPUS; DOCUMENT; DETERMINE; PARTITION; SIZE;
ORDER

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

17/5/9 (Item 7 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012804336 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1999-610566/199952

XRPX Acc No: N99-449882

Partition creation and deletion method in data storage device

Patent Assignee: COMPAQ COMPUTER CORP (COPQ)

Inventor: ARMOLD M W; DICKSON C H; HARSANY J S; MARLER A T

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5974567	A	19991026	US 97879912	A	19970620	199952 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97879912 A 19970620

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5974567	A		20	G06F-011/22	

Abstract (Basic): US 5974567 A

NOVELTY - An user partition is created. A ghost partition overlapping the user partition is created. Diagnostic software is transferred to ghost partition. The ghost partition is disabled after determining that ghost partition is not required.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Ghost partition is adapted to contain diagnostic software and download verification software. Maximum and minimum partition size is determined for the ghost partition and ghost partition size is allocated appropriately. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for partition creation and deletion program storage device.

USE - In data storage device with diagnostic system e.g. multiplatter disk drive.

ADVANTAGE - Avoids need to set up large system partition and avoids wasting disk space associated with manufacturing diagnostic, as no master boot records for any of user or system partition is modified during processing.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flow chart illustrating partition creation and deletion method.

pp; 20 DwgNo 7/8

Title Terms: PARTITION; CREATION; DELETE; METHOD; DATA; STORAGE; DEVICE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-011/22

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-011/267

File Segment: EPI

17/5/15 (Item 13 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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011466566 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1997-444473/199741

XRPX Acc No: N97-370100

Automatic size calculation method for partition members in rooms - involves computing size of partition member by selecting one among basic specification stored in microcomputer, corresponding to measured size of room space

Patent Assignee: KOMANI KK (KOMA-N)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 9203225	A	19970805	JP 9637123	A	19960130	199741 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 9637123 A 19960130

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 9203225	A	3	E04H-001/00	

Abstract (Basic): JP 9203225 A

The method uses a laser type distance measuring equipment (1) which is connected to a microcomputer (2). The size of room space is measured using a laser beam irradiated from the distance measuring equipment. A number of partition member basic specifications are stored in the microcomputer.

The size of a partition member is computed by selecting one among the number of stored basic specifications corresponding to measured size of room space.

ADVANTAGE - Enables to deduce size of each partition member automatically based on size of room. Shortens measurement time. Avoids generation of mistake in distance measurement work.

Dwg.1/3

Title Terms: AUTOMATIC; SIZE; CALCULATE; METHOD; PARTITION; MEMBER; ROOM; COMPUTATION; SIZE; PARTITION; MEMBER; SELECT; ONE; BASIC; SPECIFICATION; STORAGE; MICROCOMPUTER; CORRESPOND; MEASURE; SIZE; ROOM; SPACE

Derwent Class: Q43; Q46; S02; T01

International Patent Class (Main): E04H-001/00

International Patent Class (Additional): E04B-002/74; G01B-011/00; G01C-005/00; G06F-015/02

File Segment: EPI; EngPI

17/5/16 (Item 14 from file: 350)

. . DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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011344485 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1997-322390/199730
XRPX Acc No: N97-266753

Distributed application creation for object oriented environment -
involves displaying application layout for user manipulation of objects
with internal representation of objects and boundaries allowing creation
of server code structure

Patent Assignee: IBM CANADA LTD (IBMC); INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC
)

Inventor: KLICNIK V; MCDONALD R D

Number of Countries: 005 Number of Patents: 004

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 780763	A1	19970625	EP 96308312	A	19961118	199730 B
CA 2165893	A	19970622	CA 2165893	A	19951221	199743
US 5915113	A	19990622	US 96777688	A	19961220	199931
CA 2165893	C	20010313	CA 2165893	A	19951221	200118

Priority Applications (No Type Date): CA 2165893 A 19951221

Cited Patents: 1.Jnl.Ref; US 5457797

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 780763	A1	E	14	G06F-009/46	
Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB					
CA 2165893	A			G06F-009/44	
US 5915113	A			G06F-009/45	
CA 2165893	C	E		G06F-009/44	

Abstract (Basic): EP 780763 A

The object oriented application creation method involves displaying
application layout illustrating object parts and links. The application
is defined internally. At least one partition boundary is
displayed and represented internally in response to user action.

At least one program object is relocated so that it's connection
with other objects cross at least one partition boundary and
defining the connections as distributed in the internal connection.
Client and server objects are determined from the distributed
connections. In response to a user commit action server code structure
is generated with a distributed interface for each server. A client
stub is generated with the distributed interface for each client part
corresponding to each server.

ADVANTAGE - Allows effective utilisation of network resources.

Dwg. 4/6

Title Terms: DISTRIBUTE; APPLY; CREATION; OBJECT; ORIENT; ENVIRONMENT;
DISPLAY; APPLY; LAYOUT; USER; MANIPULATE; OBJECT; INTERNAL; REPRESENT;
OBJECT; BOUNDARY; ALLOW; CREATION; SERVE; CODE; STRUCTURE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/44 ; G06F-009/45 ;
G06F-009/46

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-009/44

File Segment: EPI